THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

ARTHUR IN BOSTON.

A Bright Day at the Hub—Arthur at the Skating Rink—A Levee and Who were Present—Unpardonable Neglect—His Impressions of America.

BOSTON, Feb. 7.—Yesterday was a day fit for a king's pleasure, and whatever there is in Boston of beauty might be seen now, if ever, to advantage.

But the Prince, in no way attracted by the beauties or the vaunted institutions of the capital of New England, quietly enjoyed himself after his own manner, and it seems that it is no part of his pleasure to view New England antiquities.

THE PRINCE AT THE SKATING RINK.

For the Common and the State House the Prince exchanged the skating rink. The announcement that he was to go there brought numbers to the main entrance of the hotel long before he was ready to start. A few minutes' drive brought him to the rink, which at that early hour was almost deserted. After he entered the door was closed and none were admitted. The ice was in good condition, and the Prince and his companions enjoyed the exercise immensely.

There were no champion skatists present, although two ladies, who had been in the rink previous to the arrival of the party, travelled over the ice with unusual grace and freedom. The Prince, who has had some practice in Montreal in addition to that which he had in the old country, is very good, though it seems to me that he is yet inferior in power and skill to his companion, Lieutenant Pickard.

After some hours on the ice the gentlemen returned, and it may be taken for granted that they did full justice to the admirable cuisine for which the St. James is eminent among Boston hotels.

A LEVEE.

Between 2 and 3 o'clock the Prince received visitors. His levee was held in the ladies' drawing-room. It is a pleasant room, tastefully furnished, and, lit up with the light of the afternoon, it looked unusually well, adorned as it was by pretty faces and stalwart forms—the ladies in exquisite toilettes, and the gentlemen either uniformed or in evening dress. In the outward room Lieutenant Pickard received the visitors, and, learning their names, introduced them to his Royal Highness. Except in the case of a few who were presented by Mayor Shurtleff, the form of presentation was very brief; the acting chamberlain mentioned the name, the Prince repeated it with a "How d'ye do?" in addition, and a delicate shake of the hand completed the ceremony.

ARTHUR'S APPEARANCE.

He is a handsome youth, barely out of his teens, who has yet to reach his majority and full height. His face is agreeable and prepossessing; the eyes intelligent, and the nose rather prominent, the resemblance between him and his father being quite marked. Such a ceremony as that he had to endure to-day is not one which young men of his age are often called on to pass through. If they would not consider it tiresome, it would be at least discomposing to them. Under the infliction, Arthur bore up creditably; and, though presumably sick of it—he went through it with much ease and grace. He was neatly attired in a tight-fitting blue coat, and wore a dark Stanley scarf and standing collar. Naturally enough, he showed no jewelry.

WHO WERE PRESENT.

Among the gentlemen who assisted him during the reception were Robert C. Winthrop, the British Minister, and Colonel Elphinstone. Captain Commerell and other officers of the Monarch were also present in uniform, as were also some of the United States naval officers from Charlestown.

UNPARDONABLE NEGLECT.

The legislators of Massachusetts were not unwilling to procure a cheap view of the Prince, and there was some fluttering in the State House in anticipation of the royal visit, but the Prince was not for exhibition, and the invitation extended by Governor Claflin was politely declined. Indeed, throughout the entire visit of Arthur to Boston, he has shown an amazing want of appreciation of the excellences of this pride of New England.

The Prince went back for a few hours to the skating-rink, after his reception. He also returned Mayor Shurtleff's visit, going to the City Hall for a short time.

ARTHUR'S MODESTY.

The modesty of the Prince can hardly be better illustrated than by an incident in reference to the carriage and teams which he and his suite employed. Mr. Howland, the keeper o the livery stables attached to the St. James, was anxious to provide horses and carriages which would be no discredit to Boston. Accordingly, on the first morning he prepared a four-horse team that, I believe, is the traditional team which royalty drives—but the Prince objected, and said that a plain carriage and a single span were all that he would use.

The Prince entertained Captain Commerell, of the Monarch, at dinner to-night.

IMPRESSIONS OF AMERICA.

Readers, far and wide, will be anxious to know what are the impressions of America and its citizens which the Prince and his companions carry away with them to the Dominion. That they should admire the natural greatness of the country and its advantages was to be expected; whatever doubt could be entertained of their views towards Americans must be dispelled by the warm assurances which they give of their interest. The Prince has been specially pleased with his journey. He says that he was anxious to visit the country as a private gentleman, and with the utmost consideration every one who approached him treated him with the courtesy and attention which that character demanded. Those special attentions which he received were particularly grateful to him on account of the general grace with which they were proposed. He cannot tell whether he shall return, for he is at the disposal of others, and perhaps imperial necessities will call for his presence at home or in some of the other colonies. But he will carry with him continually the warmest and most pleasurable recollections of his fortnight in the great republic of the West.

TOO AFFECTIONATE BY HALF.

An Intoxicated Individual Narrowly Escapes a Husband's Vengeance.

Recently a prepossessing English woman, with three children, arrived at a Western town, having come all the way from "Merry England" to join her husband, who had preceded her to America. She expected to have to go to some point on the Fort Wayne road, and by the assistance of an officer she was duly ticketed. While waiting for the train a drunken fellow was seen to approach her, and seating himself by her side, began caressing her in the most affectionate manner. Had these attentions been reciprocated, the officer might have concluded the woman's husband met her before she was looking for him, but she became not only indignant but alarmed at the fellow's impertinence, when the officer seized him and chucked him out of the depot. He was subsequently taken to the lock-up for disorderly conduct. In two or three minutes after he had been ejected the lady's husband actually appeared, having come on to meet her. Had he made his appearance at the time the muddled individual was making love to his wife, he would no doubt have saved the officer the trouble of removing him.

LUNACY OR LEGACY!

The Fort Edward Milliner's Legacy—Miss Gray Expects the Money—she is Surprised at Mr. Archibald's Letter.

A correspondent of the Troy *Press* has visited Miss Helen Gray, the Fort Edward milliner, who was reported some weeks ago as having received a legacy from a young gentleman in England, to whom she was engaged to be married. Miss Gray relates the following as the true story of her love and her legacy:—

In the latter part of the year 1861 she became acquainted with a young gentleman of excellent character, an American, and not an Englishman as has been reported. His father and mother came from England shortly after their marriage, and the son was born in this country, and had always resided here. The mother had died several years before Miss Gray became acquainted with the son. By the death of a relative on the mother's side, a large fortune was left to the son, and in June, 1862, he went over to London to take possession of it. It was his wish to marry Miss Grey and take her with him; but, as he expected to return soon, she preferred to remain with her mother. Three months after leaving the country (in September, 1863), he died at London of a quick consumption, leaving no relative but his father, and having made a will by which he bequeathed his property to Miss Gray. She at first had no intention of accepting the legacy, but being urged to do so by the young man's father, who had gone to England, and died there in 1867, she instituted proceedings to secure it soon after his death. Concerning the measures she has taken to secure her fortune, she thinks it prudent to say nothing. What little she has said, she says, has been grossly misrepresented. She declines to state the amount of her legacy. She says the public have fixed the amount, and they seem to be satisfied with their estimate. Miss Gray has never said a word about any "millions of dollars," but she has been piqued by the gossiping of the people about her, and has not taken much pains to enlighten them. She says, however, that she is now confident of getting the money, and can afford to wait until that event for the gossiping to subside. The proceedings have progressed slowly by reason of want of money, as she would not borrow money of friends, for it was early discovered that there was some obstacle in the way, the nature of which she does not exactly comprehend. She admits that she has been offered several thousand dollars by her friends, but she denies that she has ever accepted a dollar of the money offered. She has been to Washington and New York several times on this business, and has seen the British Consul. The published letter of Mr. Archibald, stating that he knew nothing whatever about her or her case, surprised her greatly. There would seem to be a mistake of identification on her part, or somebody else has passed himself off as Mr. Archibald.

MOB VIOLENCE IN TENNESSEE.

The Governor Asks for Special Legislation—Organized Villainy.

Governor Senter has submitted a message to the General Assembly of Tennessee, asking for special legislation to suppress the crimes of violence so common in that State. He says:—

It is with profound regret I realize the necessity of directing your attention to the alarmingly frequent violence to the peace and dignity of the State, in the maltreatment and even atrocious murders of her citizens by persons generally reported in disguise or unknown. Many of the State's citizens have been outraged in their privileges and persons by cruel indignities; not a few slain outright, without charge of having in anywise offended the laws; while others under criminal charges have been forcibly wrested from the custody of law, and their blood deliberately shed by bodies of men without the least shadow of authority. That these enormities can be in our midst without the perpetrators *in a single instance* being even arrested to answer for their lawless and criminal acts, demonstrates the existence of *organization* on their part, not only dangerous to the individual citizen and adverse to the public dignity, but formidable even to the public peace and safety. * * * * As not a single arrest has yet been made for the grossest violation of already existing laws, although such violations have been frequent, and the largest rewards allowed have been often if not invariably offered to bring to justice, it may be fairly concluded that such offenders are protected by organizations adequate, by terrorism, the force of numbers, or other means, to effect security against the ordinary civil process and officers of the law. The public misfortune seems not so much a want of law as lack of power to enforce that we have. I recommend that our statutes be so amended that the Executive shall have power, at his discretion, to appoint, for counties where such violations of law are committed, and no arrest of the offenders made, special officers, with all of the powers of sheriffs to summon posses, make arrests, and do all like things necessary to bring offenders to justice; such officers to be commissioned as peace officers of the State, and clothed with all the protection, in exercise of their lawful powers and duties, which can be afforded officers of the law; and also, that the Executive be authorized by law to appoint and commission special prosecuting attorneys in judicial circuits where there may be, in his judgment, default on the part of the regular Attorney-General in the proper prosecution of such offenders to indictment and conviction in the courts—such appointments by the Governor to be confirmed by the Senate, if in session.

FINANCIAL CRASH.

A New Bank gone into Liquidation—The Stockholders, Managers, Property, Etc., in the Hands of a Receiver.

On Saturday evening, shortly before 6 o'clock, a gentleman called on Mayor Brush and requested him to send a squad of police to break up a nuisance on St. Clair street. The Mayor required the nature of the nuisance, when he learned that it was Rafferty's new "bank." His Honor immediately had officer A. D. Moon make information against Rafferty and others, basing the charge on information received, and a warrant being issued, descent was arranged for Saturday night, when it was expected the bank would be in full tide of success. The officers' expectations were realized, as will be seen by the following:—

Ten o'clock was the hour fixed for the descent, and at that time two squads of the police might have been seen leaving the Mayor's office—in all seventeen policemen proceeded to the locality mentioned. Officer Moon and his squad entered the hall leading to the "bank" (which is located in one of the upper stories of the building), through the lower front door, while Officer Houk and his men entered the rear door to prevent any escapes from the building. This accomplished, the entire force ascended the stairs, but when they arrived at the door of the "bank room" it was found to be locked. At the sound of the officers' voices, those inside hastily caught up the gambling apparatus and secreted it, at the same time turning the gas down very low. By this time the officers had kicked down the door, and the bewildered "operators" stood before them with no other alternative but to surrender. The gas turned on, Officer Moon read the warrant to Rafferty & Co., after which the room was searched for the apparatus, etc. Underneath a window was found the entire paraphernalia, consisting of a new "lay out," or "green board," chip-box," and about a peck of "chips," "dealer's box" (solid silver) and "board," "card-box," containing five or six packs of cards, and the "gamekeeper." This property, worth, perhaps, one hundred dollars, was taken in charge by the officers, the arrested party wheeled into line, and under escort of the seventeen officers marched to the lock-up office, eleven in all. Rafferty was released yesterday on giving bail for his appearance to-day. The "bank" was opened on Monday last, but was short lived. The Mayor is determined to break up all such establishments, and to that end would ask the co-operation of all good citizens in "ferreting" out their locality, the name of the banker or bankers, and such other information as will enable his Honor to "pull" them in accordance with the law.—*Pittsburg Commercial, Feb. 7.*

IS HANGING PLAYED OUT!

Stirring Charge to a Jury—The Outburst of Crime in Brooklyn.

Judge Troy, in charging a Grand Jury impanelled in the Brooklyn Court of Sessions, yesterday, made the following allusion to the disgraceful condition of Raymond Street Jail, in connection with the subject of the great increase of crime in the community:—

As much as it may be regretted, there is no question that within the last few winter months crime has increased with unprecedented rapidity. We hear every day accounts of burglaries, larcenies, the knife, the pistol. It is our duty, gentlemen, to see to it that a mistaken impression does not go abroad with regard to crime in our city and country. By a recent observation made by a criminal, an impression prevails among the criminal public, that the lawsare not enforced, that "hanging for murder is played out." It is necessary to disabuse the criminal mind of this mistake, as well as the minds of others. While it is necessary to do this, it is also necessary that punishment should be inflicted only upon the guilty.

The jail of this county is no longer fit to retain prisoners there, and no longer fit for the requirements of this county. It is unhealthy, badly ventilated. There is one tier of cells unfit for the occupation of persons. It is damp and nauseating in winter or summer, because of the moisture and exhalations of the soil. A strong, healthy man goes into that jail, who cannot find bail, and in the short space of three months comes out a consumptive, or with limbs dwindled down to spindles, because of the rigors of his confinement. I desire to be understood, gentlemen, that no reflection is cast upon the officers of the jail. It is the only place presented by the county for the custody of persons. The Sheriff can furnish only such accommodations as are furnished to him. I have talked with the officers of the jail, some of whom have been there twenty years, and they are of the unanimous opinion that the place is insufficient and unsuitable.

I know of my own knowledge that at one time there were as many as seven persons in one cell, herded together like bees in a hive. Among these seven persons were those simply accused, as well as those awaiting sentence. It is not an uncommon thing to find the old broken-down debauchee, or the old professional criminal, steeped to the lips in crime, with some five or six others, and perhaps a boy of twelve years of age, confined for throwing stones in the street, relating his experiences and muttering his obscenity and profanity.

Now, gentlemen, this state of affairs should be put a stop to. We have gone on spending the public moneys in this country for luxuries, but have forgotten the necessities of the country. We can loan millions to private corporations for bridges, whether practicable or not, and can beautify parks with unnecessary bridges and details, while the more substantial and essential needs of the county are unsupplied. We require a jail in this county before we do anything else, for the safety of the community and the safety of the prisoners.

The Court alluded to the increase of disreputable houses. There are a great many of them and some not far from this very building—places where crime is engendered and every species of impropriety. These are frequented by persons of wealth and apparent respectability, whose names are to be given to the grand jury, as witnesses, for the purpose of indicting these places; and you should see, gentlemen, that not one escapes.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Papal Infallibility.

The eminent Catholic scholar, Dr. Dollinger, has written an "open letter" in answer to the Bishops' petition for the declaration of Papal infallibility. The following is an abstract of Dr. Dollinger's manifesto:—

The bishops, he says, are signing an address in which the Pope is besought, on the part of the council, to declare himself infallible. That is to say, 180,000,000 of human beings are henceforth to be forced, by pain of excommunication, refusal of the sacraments, and everlasting damnation, to believe and to profess that which the Church hitherto has *not* believed—*not* taught." For it cannot be said that even those who have hitherto held the Papal infallibility to be a fact have *believed* in it. A Catholic can only believe that which he is told and taught by the Church as a divinely revealed thing, as a thing appertaining to the substance of the doctrine of salvation, as a thing beyond all and every doubt, and the refusal to accept which implies disobedience to be punished by exclusion from the community.

But in reality there is not a single human creature who ever believed in it in this way, even as one would believe in God or the Trinity. The proclamation of this dogma, therefore, which at the very best has been agreed to by some, *fide humana*, as a thing of probability, would mean nothing less than an alteration in the faith and doctrine of the Church, such as has never been heard of ever since Christianity was first founded. The whole foundation of the Church, in fact, would thereby be affected. Instead of, as has hitherto been the case, a Catholic being able to say, I believe a certain thing because the Church of all times bears witness to it—that Church, unto which belongs the promise that it shall ever remain in the possession of truth—we will henceforth have to put, instead of that Church which compasses all time and all space, a single individual: the Pope, to wit. He will have to say, I believe this or that, because the infallible Pope teaches it. And why is he infallible? Because he says so himself. That several hundred bishops—whatever their number—have decreed in Rome in 1870 that the Pope is infallible matters very little, inasmuch as all bishops and every council are subject to error without the help of the Pope. Their testimony has only as much value as he who is alone exempt from error pleases to place upon it; and only inasmuch as he approves this their resolution is there any validity in it. And, thus moving in a various circle, the whole matter resolves itself into the Pope's own testimony of himself. True, some 1840 years ago, some one higher has said, "If I testify to myself, my testimony is not to be believed."

Late Speeches by the Pope.

At a recent audience at the Vatican the Pope said to some Knights of Malta from Prussia:—

"The period of conflict between your order and the Mussulmans is past. The Turks now act better toward the Church than some Christian governments. The task of the order now is to fight for the Church against the modern State."

At a late reception the Pope related in a familiar style how Christ, when only twelve years of age, had left his parents to render service to God in the Temple, and added that he, too, as the representative of Christ on earth, could only think of divine things. He had, therefore, called the council. Some said this council proposed to change the world and its inhabitants; but, though the views and thoughts of men might change, the council could not change. * * * Some said, too, that the council ought to place itself in agreement with the views of men. This also the council could not do, for God's thoughts were not men's thoughts, nor were God's ways men's ways. The council should look only to the ideas and the will of God! His Holiness concluded with a few heartfelt and paternal words, addressed to his "dear sons and daughters from Germany, England, and France," and then gave them his blessing.

The Guillotine.

All the accounts of Traupmann's execution agree about the struggle which took place on the scaffold after he had been strapped down on the fatal plank, and the idea is that he attempted to force himself into the lunette, receive the blow on his shoulder, and be maimed, not killed. However, Monsieur de Paris is a powerful and expert individual, and soon mastered his victim. There is an anecdote told here of a powerful fellow called Montcharmont who was condemned to death at Macon, for having killed five gendarmes; on the scaffold he seized hold of the executioner, pushed his hand into the lunette, and touched the spring. The executioner was badly placed, and only received a gash on the crown of the head; but he went mad. Montcharmont was taken back to prison, tried for this new offense, and again sentenced to death. This time he was strapped, but he made a violent effort to escape the knife, and was only wounded. It was only on the third attempt that Montcharmont expiated his crimes.

REVELS.

Republicans Dissatisfied with Mississippi Affairs—Serious Charges Against the Colored Senator.

A Washington despatch states:—The Senate Judiciary Committee has held a meeting to take into consideration the cases of Georgia and Mississippi. The colored Senator elect, Mr. Revels, was examined in relation to matters in Mississippi. The committee do not appear to be entirely satisfied in relation to that State. It seems, also, that a spirit of opposition is gaining strength in the Senate against Mr. Revels. A variety of charges are circulating which, if correct, will probably prove an obstacle in the way of his admission to a seat. Were Mr. Revels a white man, all that has been said about this man would permanently destroy his chances.

One of the charges alleged against him is that he participated in a church brawl in St. Louis, and was laid out by a tap on the pate with a bottle. At Leavenworth, Kansas, he is charged with embezzling church funds. According to the allegations the peregrinations of the Senator elect were mainly induced by his conduct. The Democrats at first talked of opposing the admission of Revels, but since these new facts have turned up they seem disposed to see what will be done with this sable worthy. It is understood, however, that Senator Vickers, of Maryland, is still determined to object to the admission upon the grounds that Revels is not constitutionally eligible to a seat in the Senate. The objection to Revels on account of immorality is not considered fatal for a Senator of the United States.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Nisi Prius—Chief Justice Thompson.

Jury trials were resumed in this Court to-day.

John Wilson vs. Seward Moser. An action to recover damages for an alleged unlawful assault and battery committed upon plaintiff, a seaman, by the defendant, who was mate of the vessel, it being said that he far exceeded the limits of the chastisement permitted in maritime discipline and resorted to the most brutal and cruel violence. The defense denied this, and maintained that no more violeuce was used than was absolutely necessary to enforce order and obedience on the vessel.

District Court, No. 1—Judge Stroud.

O. P. Monroe & Co. vs. A. N. Allen & Co. An action to recover on a book account for gravel roofing put on defendant's house. Verdict for plaintiff, $239 33.

John D. Jones vs. C. J. Hunt and William McKeegan. An action of replevin to recover goods levied upon under distress for rent. Verdict for defendant; rent in arrear, $1325.

Henry Bornman vs. Henry Gabriel. An action of trover to recover for a horse alleged to have been unlawfully detained from plaintiff, he alleging that he and defendant entered into a swap of horses, the condition being that plaintiff might keep the horse exchanged to him upon trial for several days and allowed to return him if he did not prove satisfactory; he did so try him, and not being content returned him, but defendant refused to restore his horse. The defense maintained that the transaction was a clean swap, and the parties were bound to stand by it. On trial.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judge Ludlow

This morning the Court took up the case of the young sailor, Charles Smith, who is charged with the murder of Peter Verheller, on the night of October 25, in Front street, below Spruce. This prisoner was jointly indicted with another young sailor, William Cox, but a severance of the cases being claimed, the former was put upon trial alone.

They are each nineteen or twenty years old and are of very respectable appearance, having intelligent faces, and being neat in their dress and easy and well behaved in manner; they come from New York, and are said to be well connected. At the time of this occurrence they were attached to the war ship Tallapoosa, then lying in the Delaware, and were in a tavern in Front street when the deceased entered and offered some patent bitters for sale; he went out; they accompanied him, and later in the evening he was found lying alone in the street in a state of unconsciousness. He was carried to the Pennsylvania Hospital, where he lingered several days, and finally died of congestion of the brain. These circumstances directed suspicion against the prisoners, and several detectives went to Washington, where the Tallapoosa had in the meantime been ordered, and arrested them on board their vessel and returned with them to this city for trial.

The deceased was a man about forty years of age, whose business was to sell bitters to the taverns in the lower part of the city, and resided in Griscom street; he was a married man, leaving a widow and several children. According to the opening of the District Attorney, he went into McCluskey's tavern about 12 o'clock this night, and the prisoners began jesting with him, taking his demijohn from him and indulging in other such pranks, which, however, angered the deceased very much. He afterwards walked out with the sailors, and went in a southerly direction, and parties who soon afterwards went out of McCluskey's tavern heard a few squares off the cry of murder. Proceeding to the locality of the alarm, they found the hat and demijohn of the deceased, but could not find him. His wife found him at her door quite exhausted, and when she succeeded in getting him into the house he fell helpless. He died, as above stated, of congestion of the brain. The prisoners were seen, after this, at other taverns, with their clothing disordered, and one of them having blood upon his hand and wrist.

The case is yet on trial.

—A number of sportsmen from Columbia, S. C., succeeded in capturing a huge alligator in the swamps in that neighborhood recently. The monster weighs 650 pounds, and is seventeen feet long. The *Phœnix* says his alligatorship is safely housed in Columbia.

—New Albany (Ind.) has a haunted house. The ghosts are two gentlemen wearing blue coats, with brass buttons, who read the newspapers and converse with each other; but while their lips move no sound issues from them, and they suddenly vanish into thin air.

—The authenticity of some of the documents in the last volume of the Correspondence of Napoleon I is questioned by a French critic. He has seen General Bertrand, who furnished the originals, and invited him to call for explanations, but he persists that they are not genuine.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Corliss Steam Engine Patents—A Man Burned to Death—Decimation of Indian Tribes by Smallpox—The Snow Storm.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Corliss Patents—Petition for an Extension.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Amongst other remonstrances sent to Congress against the extension of Corliss' patent is a very strong one from Zachariah Allen, of Rhode Island, conclusively showing that Corliss was *not* the first and original inventor of the improvement in the steam engine which resulted from the abolition of the throttle valve and the introduction of the system of regulating the engine by combining the regulator with a liberating valve-gear, as is apparent from the specifications of the letters-patent of the United States, granted to Allen in 1854. Further, Allen claims that to grant the extension to Corliss would bestow on him for seven years longer a reward for benefits which have been conferred upon the world by Allen, and because Corliss employs the detachable valve and valve mechanism invented and patented by Frederick E. Sickels, in the year 1842, with which valve and mechanism he has combined the regulator, and thus engrafted Allen's improvement in the system of regulating the steam-engine upon the Sicke's invention in valves and valve-gearing.

A very formidable opposition will be made before the Committee on Patents to the extension. He (Corliss) has for many years laid the engine-builders of the United States under heavy contributions to him on an invention and improvement of which it is claimed he is not the inventor, and suits are now pending between him and other parties as to the validity of his patent. It is not probable that the Committee on Patents will, with the proof that has been and will be laid before them, report in favor of the extension. It is said that Corliss has already realized over a million of dollars from this patent.

Severe Snow Storm.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The snow storm which commenced here last night continued till daylight, and the ground is covered to the depth of about two inches.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 8.—The following bills were considered:—Senate bill defining the fees of certain officers, to take effect after the terms of the present incumbents. The bill fixes the salaries as follows:—District-Attorney, $6000; Clerk of Quarter Sessions, $3000; Sheriff, $4000; Coroner, $3000; and all fees and perquisites beyond these amounts shall be deemed forfeited to the city, but the necessary expenditures of the officers shall be paid by law as heretofore. The Recorder of Deeds, Register of Wills, Clerk of Orphans' Court, Prothonotary of the District Court, Prothonotary of the Common Pleas, and Clerk of the Quarter Sessions, shall, in addition to taxes now required to be paid to the city, pay one-fourth part of their gross receipts for the year exceeding two thousand dollars, including all sums received by virtue or color of their offices, and shall make sworn statements every January to the City Controller, and pay over their amounts within thirty days, under penalty of suspension from office or removal. The court, upon application of the Controller, or either branch of Councils, may appoint an auditor. All records shall be transferred to their successors upon the retirement of any officer. Passed.

Petitions were also presented in favor of the Locust street branch of the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Railway.

BILLS CONSIDERED.

Senate bill requiring the Building Inspectors to examine new buildings to ascertain whether the flues will communicate fire to the woodwork. Objected to by Mr. Davis and postponed.

House.

Prior to the opening of the session, the Committee on Municipal Corporations agreed to report favorably on the bill requiring the market wagons to leave Second street. The majority of the committee, however, instigated by Mr. Bunn, reconsidered their action, and still hold the bill.

The bill requiring the city railways to pay a tax of one cent per passenger for the support of the Park, on the Baltimore plan, is still in the hands of the Municipal Corporation Committee.

A communication was received from Select Council urging the Legislature not to pass any bill locating the public buildings.

The House bill creating a commission to establish a House of Correction. Objected to by Mr. Johnson, of Philadelphia, and postponed.

The House bill repealing the first section of the act providing for the appointment of Controllers of the Public Schools of the First School District. Objected to by Mr. Carlin, and postponed.

Among the local bills was one requiring all applicants for marriage in Mercer county to make oath that they are over twenty-one years of age, or have parents' consent. This law is necessary in consequence of runaway couples coming over from Ohio, where there is a stringent marriage license law.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 8—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅝ for money, and 92⅝@92⅝ for account. American securities quiet. United States five-twenties of 1862, 87⅛; of 1865, old, 86⅞; of 1867, 86; ten-forties, 84¾. American stocks quiet; Erie Railroad, 20¾; Illinois Central, 104; Great Western, 27.

LONDON, Feb. 8—11 A. M.—Linseed cakes £9 5s.@£9 10s. Sperm Oil, firm. Sugar, 39s. on the spot and 38s. afloat. Calcutta Linseed 58s. 6d. Common Rosin quiet. Tallow dull at 46s. 9d. Refined Petroleum firm.

This Evening's Quotations.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 8—Evening.—Cotton closed firmer but not higher. Middling uplands, 11¼d; middling Orleans, 11¼@11⅜d. The sales to-day have been 10,000 bales.

California Wheat, 8s. 10d.@8s. 11d.; red winter, 8s. 3d.@8s. 4d. Corn, 26s. 3d. Lard, 72s. Bacon, 57s. 6d. Refined Petroleum, 10s. 11d.

LONDON, Feb. 8—1 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅝; for account, 92⅝; U. S. Five-twenties, 87 for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 8—1 P. M.—Cotton opened quiet and steady and quotations are unchanged. The sales are estimated at 10,000 bales.

FROM NEW YORK.

Shooting Affair.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—A ruffian named Michael Devine was arrested this morning for shooting at another man. The officers found upon his person a number of forged checks upon the Citizens' Bank, purporting to be signed by Sheriff O'Brien.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Stocks steady. Money easy at 6@6 per cent. Gold, 120¼. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 115⅛; do. 1864, do., 114⅜; do. 1865, do., 114⅞; do. do., new, 113⅛; do. 1867, 114; do. 1868, 114; 10-40s, 112⅝; Virginia 6s, new, 68¾; Missouri 6s, 90¾; Canton Company, 57½; Cumberland preferred, 32¾; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 97¾; Erie, 35½; Reading, 96⅝; Adams Express, 63¼; Michigan Central, 119; Michigan Southern, 86½; Illinois Central, 140¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 96½; Chicago and Rock Island, 117⅝; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 190¼; Western Union Telegraph, 84⅞.

FROM THE PLAINS.

Mortality Among the Indians.

FORT BENTON, Feb. 7.—Half-breeds, arrived here from the Indian camp on the Maras, report that the Indians are dying at the rate of 35 per day of the smallpox, and are begging the whites to spare their lives. The report that the Mountain Chief's band had declared war proves to be wholly untrue.

FROM THE WEST.

Fatal Calamity.

CORINNE, Feb. 7.—A man named Joseph Bulk, an employe on the Central Pacific Railroad, died in this city yesterday morning from injuries received at a fire at Blue Creek Station on Tuesday last.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, Feb. 8, 1870.

The Philadelphia money market has recovered, the past week, some of its losses of the preceding one. The loans have expanded $118,905; the deposits $209,842, and the clearings $3,719,358. As an offset to this improvement, however, there is a decrease in specie of $37,958, and in legal tenders of $10,670, but this falling off is not likely to affect in the least degree the present tone of the market. The banks have been free lenders, as the balances show, and as the rates are quite low and likely to continue so for a while, the market may be considered perfectly satisfactory to the borrowing classes.

We quote call loans nominal at 5 per cent., and discounts at 7 per cent. for choice names.

Gold opened this morning at 120⅝, from which time we have no New York quotations, owing to the snow-storm.

Government bonds are slightly off compared with yesterday's closing quotations, from which it may be inferred that gold is also weak.

There was some activity at the Stock Board, but prices were rather weak. In State loans there were sales of the third series of sixes at 108, and of the coupon fives at 93⅛. City sixes sold at 100⅝ for the new bonds. 92¼ was offered for Lehigh gold loan.

Reading Railroad sold at 48⅝@48¼, b. o.; Pennsylvania Railroad was weak, sales at 56⅜@56¼; Lehigh Valley Railroad changed hands at 54½; Camden and Amboy Railroad at 133½; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad at 28⅜, b. o.; and Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad at 39¾.

There was little doing in Canal stocks. A small sale of Delaware Division at 45; 16⅝, b. o., was bid for Schuylkill preferred, and 33½ for Lehigh.

Miscellaneous stocks were more active. Sales of American Insurance at 21, and American Fire Insurance at 150. Hestonville Railroad sold at 13.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$10000 Pa 6s, 3d se.	93⅛	15 sh Cam & Am.	113½
$2000 City 6s, New	100⅛	20 do	113⅝
$5000 Pa 5s cp	93⅛	21 do	113⅝
$1000 N Penna 7s	88⅝	100 sh Reading R.	48⅝
$1000 Phil & E 7s	86	100 do	48⅞
60 sh Penna R.	56⅛	100 do	48⅝
246 do	56⅛	100 do	48⅝
100 sh Leh V R	54⅜	100 do	48⅝
5 do	54⅜	300 do	48⅝
100 do	54⅜	20 sh Del Div	45
28 do	54⅜	22 sh Amer Ins	150
27 do	54⅜	102 sh Ins Co N Am.	21
100 sh Ph & E	28⅞	20 sh Pa Life & An.	165
60 sh O C & A R R.	39⅜		

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118@118⅛; do., 1862, 115⅜@115⅝; do. 1864, 114⅜@115⅛; do. 1865, 114⅜@115; do. 1865, new, 113⅜@113⅝; do. 1867, do. 114@114⅛; do. 1868, do., 113⅜@114⅛; 10-40s, 112⅜@112⅝; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111⅜@112; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 120⅛@120¾; Silver, 116@118. Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $85@$87⅝; Central Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $94@$95; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, $69@$70.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118@118⅛; 5-20s of 1862, 115⅛@115¼; do. 1864, 114⅜@114⅝; do. 1865, 114⅜@115; do., July, 1865, 113⅜@113⅝; do., July, 1867, 114@114¼; do. July, 1868, 114@114⅛; 5s, 10-40, 112⅜@112⅝; U. S. Pacific RR. Cur. 6s, 111⅜@111⅝. Gold, 120⅛@120⅜.

NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—120⅛. Only one quotation. Market very dull.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. & Hud R		Chi. and N. W. com.	72⅝
Con. Stock Scrip.	97⅛	Chi. and N. W. pref.	89⅜
do. scrip	96⅜	Chi. and R. I. R.	117⅜
N. Y. & Erie Rail.	25⅝	Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	90¾
Ph. and Res. R.	97	Pacific Mail Steam.	41⅜
Mich. South. & N. I. R.	86⅛	Gold	120⅛
Cle. and Pitt. R.	90½	Market firm.	

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Feb. 8.—Seeds—Cloverseed continues in demand at full prices. Sales of 580 bushels at $8·12½@8·30. Timothy and Flaxseed are nominal.

The Flour market presents no new features, and in the absence of any demand for shipment, only a few hundred barrels were taken in lots by the local trade at $4·25@4·50 for superfine; $4·62½@4·75 for extras; $5@5·75 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; $5·25@5·75 for Pennsylvania do. do.; $5·25@6·25 for Indiana and Ohio do. do.; and $6·50@7·50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $4·87½.

The Wheat market is steady, but there is not much activity. Sales of 1500 bushels fair and prime Pennsylvania red at $1·22@1·25. Rye is unchanged. 300 bushels Pennsylvania sold at 98c. Corn is scarce and in demand at full prices. Sales of 5000 or 6000 bushels new yellow at 88@92c., the latter rate for prime Southern afloat. Oats are quiet at 53@54c. for Western and Pennsylvania.

No further sales were reported in Barley or Malt.

Whisky is in better demand, and 200 barrels iron-bound Western sold at 99c.@$1.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....FEBRUARY 8

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....33 | 11 A. M.....42 | 2 P. M.....42

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Hunter, Harding, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Schr Mary and Francis, McKinsey, 8 days from Chickahominey river, with railroad ties to Reading Railroad Co.

Schr Ocean Wave, Bryant, 6 days from Providence.

MEMORANDA.

Bark Isaac R. Davis, Hand, from Messina for Philadelphia, sailed from Gibraltar 14th ult.

Schr Florence Shay, Hulse, from Messina for Philadelphia, sailed from Gibraltar 14th ult.

Schr Clara Davidson, Jeffers, hence, at Providence 6th inst.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

WILL GENERAL GRANT'S ADMINISTRATION BE A SUCCESS OR A FAILURE?

From the N. Y. Herald.

Never since the foundation of our Government has an administration come into power with more *eclat*, with greater advantages, or more opportunities to acquire enduring fame than the present one; but we have yet to see if General Grant understands the splendid position he holds or has the ability to use these favorable circumstances to make himself as famous in government as he was in war. Will he become another Jackson, or greater than Jackson, and close his administration with as much popularity as old Hickory? Or will he go out as ingloriously as Buchanan and sink into similar disgrace and obscurity? Eleven out of the first twelve months of his four years' Presidency have passed with little promise. The next three years will show whether he will improve by time as wine does by age.

There can be no question as to General Grant's elevated patriotism, true republican principles, in the general sense of the term, or of the honesty and kindness of his heart. His public career during the war and since has proved that. Nor is the President incapable of learning statesmanship. He has a large fund of practical common sense, and common sense is the first quality of a statesman. During the war he advanced in knowledge by experience and showed himself competent for every emergency. Though he commenced as a colonel of a regiment, and had never been in command of a larger force, he rose through his military genius and practical sense to the command of all the armies. It is true the foundation of this brilliant military career was laid in a West Point education and some little service previously in the army; but without genius or great ability he never could have gained the victories he did gain or have carried out that glorious campaign which closed up the war. Looking, then, at his great success as a military man, we might hope for the display of uncommon talents in the administration of the Government. We find many examples in history of great commanders becoming the first of statesmen. Cæsar, the first Napoleon, the Duke of Wellington, and others may be named as examples. We are aware that General Grant had no experience or training in civil affairs till he attained, a short time since, the elevated position he occupies—had never been even in a local legislature or employed as a civil officer; but the same qualities of mind which distinguished him so much as a general might make him a great statesman, were he to apply them with industry and ambition to civil affairs. It is only necessary, we believe, that he should cut loose from the weak men and mere politicians that surround him, trust to his own practical common sense and patriotic impulses, and act independently for the good and glory of the country.

General Grant's conduct at the close of the war, and for some time after, showed broad and correct views of national affairs and indicated ability for statesmanship. Immediately after the Rebellion was suppressed he wished to see the Union restored at once and the sad memories of the war obliterated as soon as possible. It was evident he did not favor then, and for some time afterwards, the prolonged reconstruction agitation, proscription of the Southerners or the party political object of Congress in keeping the question of reconstruction open. He had large and liberal views then. It will be remembered, too, how broadly national and patriotic he was on the question of the French occupation of Mexico, when he boldly proposed to march an army across the Rio Grande to drive the French from American soil. In fact, on all questions both of a domestic and foreign character he was liberal, republican, and American to the core. His heart is right, doubtless, but he has trusted to others when he should have followed his own impulses, has suffered himself to be the tool of a faction when he had the people with him and the power to carry out his own policy, and is now only drifting along as a few men direct him, because he wishes to avoid trouble and to take things easy. He seems to have lost in a measure his independence and ambition since he became President.

None of General Grant's predecessors had the opportunity he has for accomplishing great things and acquiring fame. He is President when the Republic is undergoing a great material, social and political revolution, partly as a result of the war and partly from the wonderful developments of the age. The American Republic, with its forty millions of intelligent and intensely active citizens, its boundless and varied resources and wonderful future, holds the first position among nations, and is the one to which the people of all others are looking as the hope of the world. General Grant holds the helm of affairs just as we have commenced this new era of progress and greatness. Will he comprehend this and the glorious opportunity before him? Instead of suffering himself to be clogged in the mire of party politics, or to be controlled by weak and narrow-minded politicians, can he raise himself up to the grandeur of the occasion and high aspirations of the nation? Congress is weak and tossed about like a ship at sea without a rudder. It wants to be steered. It needs a guiding hand. The dominant party that elected General Grant looks to the administration for maintaining its power, and would be glad to follow the President in any popular course he might mark out for himself. Reconstruction is about to be finished, and will no longer be a political question. There remain the various questions pertaining to the national finances and taxation. With regard to these the President may do something beneficial to the country. He can cut down all expenditures of the departments to the lowest figures, and thus save millions a year. He can use his power to check the extravagance of Congress, and by an improved system of taxation to lessen the burdens of the people. He can set his face against the national bank monopoly and the schemes in Congress now to increase its enormous power and profits at the expense of the public. There is a broad field in these and other purely domestic questions for distinguishing and making himself popular. But if he would arouse the sympathies of the people, if he would touch the popular heart, and make his administration famous in history, he must do something to gratify national ambition. There is Cuba looking to us for practical sympathy and annexation. This rich and most valuable island on the border of the republic, if annexed, would not only greatly enlarge the area of our dominion and republican liberty, but would tend very much to revive our commerce and declining mercantile marine; would increase the variety of our products, and would strengthen our power throughout the American continent, seas and islands. The administration has but to lift its finger, and Cuba would belong to us. Here, then, is a fine opportunity to gratify national ambition and to promote national interests. Then there is British Columbia knocking for admission to the United States; there is a similar movement on the Red river, in the heart of the continent, and some of the British colonies on the Atlantic side are casting wistful eyes to the great republic. Cannot General Grant strike out in a bold policy for the acquisition of some or all these territories as a settlement of the Alabama claims or upon some other terms? Extension of territory and increase of population and products lead to an increase of commerce and shipping, and that is just what we need now. Besides, the President might well turn his attention to measures for extending our trade abroad and for reviving our mercantile marine. The republic has reached that prominent position when it cannot stand still. It must advance exteriorly with the wonderful progress and developments of the age, with its internal growth and in accordance with the aspirations of the people, or stagnation will follow, domestic trouble will spring up, and we shall fail to fulfil the great destiny marked out for us. If General Grant comprehends the necessities of our national situation, and should strike out in a new and bold policy in accordance with them, his administration will be a success; but if his vision be confined to petty local affairs and party politics, if he cannot understand the mission and destiny of this mighty country, and remains the mere instrument of the narrow-minded politicians that surround him, he will prove a lamentable failure and his glorious war record will be buried beneath the unpopularity of his government.

PETITIONS BY FOREIGNERS.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Several days ago, in the Senate, Mr. Conkling asked permission to present the memorial of Mr. Henry Mahler, a citizen of Prussia, which stated, "in very respectful and persuasive language, that Mr. Mahler had contributed valuably and essentially to the success of the French cable as an experiment; and asked that in any adjustment made in regard to it, we may take into consideration his claims and affix such requirements as may be deemed just." Mr. Conkling asked that this memorial might be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. To this just and courteous proposition, we are ashamed to say that objection was made upon purely technical grounds. Messrs. Pomeroy and Trumbull joined in objecting to the reference or reception of any petition from a foreigner, and they were sustained by the Vice-President, although at first he had grave doubts upon the subject. Mr. Pomeroy subsequently withdrew his objection; Mr. Trumbull thought it best "not to change the rule;" and the Vice-President declined to entertain the motion to receive the petition.

If the Senate had not subsequently retrieved its character for the commonest civility, and the most ordinary comity, as will presently be seen, we should have been compelled to characterize its narrow and churlish course in the plainest of language. For any rule or usage preventing the citizens of foreign countries who may have grievances to redress which can only be redressed by Congress, from respectfully approaching that body and asking for relief, we cannot, with the best exercise of our ingenuity, discover the smallest excuse. For our relations to foreign powers have become so numerous and so intimate, that it may well happen that injustice to a foreigner may be injustice to our own citizens; while, in equity, there cannot be the smallest doubt that whenever we are as a nation deriving a general benefit from any project in which foreigners are interested, we are bound to protect their interests as we would protect our own. What Mr. Mahler's claims are, we do not know. They may be insignificant, or, however large, they may be without foundation; but if he has experienced a wrong at the hands of the French Company (which is not, by any means, the most improbable thing in the world), why should we not, while we are negotiating, so to speak, with that company, consider Mr. Mahler's claim as an important or at least a legitimate part of the subject matter under consideration? And if we may consider it, why may not Mr. Mahler, albeit a citizen of Prussia, ask us to consider it?

Mr. Conkling, having been met and repulsed by the usage of the Senate, sought the usual refuge in a resolution. He moved that the Committee on Resolutions be instructed to inquire into Henry Mahler's claims against the managers of the French cable, and whether they should be regarded or protected by the Congress of the United States. This time, we are sorry to say that objections were raised by a Senator usually so liberal as Mr. Sumner. "If the Senate," said he, "cannot receive a petition or memorial from a foreign citizen, can the same object be accomplished indirectly?" Of course it can. If the Senate finds itself, by reason of a most unreasonable precedent, unable to listen directly to a suppliant who asks for simple justice (as, without knowing the particulars, we presuppose Mr. Mahler to ask), then it is thrice better for the Senate to do right indirectly than not to do right at all. Indeed, Mr. Conkling disposed of this objection in so conclusive and summary a way, that Mr. Sumner appears to have waived it without further debate, only suggesting that perhaps it would be better for Mr. Conkling to write a private note about the matter to the committee. Mr. Conkling at once and properly declined to write private notes about anything to any committee; and his resolution was agreed to. Mr. Mahler may consider himself not only a fortunate but a powerful man. He has compelled the Senate to swallow a great many yards of the reddest tape in the world.

A CAKE AND NO MISTAKE.

From the N. Y. World.

Men who value "*mens sana in corpore sano*" are seldom partial to cake of any kind. They regard it as particularly unwholesome, being compounded of ingredients which, as Miss Martineau says of pie-crust, are anything but beneficial to digestion. It seems, however, that a certain protectionist district in Pennsylvania has so high an opinion of the virtues of cake as to send a representative of that name to Congress. We are not told, indeed, what kind of cake it is that has been put forward to represent the iron and coal interests of this enlightened section of the State, but we should judge it to be a plum-cake nicely filled with bills for the protection of American (Pennsylvanian) industry, into which the young protectionist, Jack Horner, can insert his thumb and draw out a plum for himself, saying, "What a brave boy am I!"—an amusement highly creditable to all the parties concerned, Cake included.

During the late debate on the subject of printing Mr. Wells' report, this animated and amiable Cake proceeded to deliver himself as follows:—

Mr. Cake (Pa.) loquitur—Mr. Speaker, the earlier work of Mr. Wells in the interest of protection is pronounced creditable. The mistake seems to have been in sending him to England in an official capacity. Had it not been for the *eclat* of his official capacity, he might have gone to England in safety to return in innocence. Had it not been for the importance with which his official capacity clothed him, his investigations there would have been prosecuted to a good end, and he to-day honored by the workers in the American principle, instead of being classed as by every American workman. Had it not been for the official character of his pilgrimage, he would not have been worth buying, and he had, peradventure, returned to his native land a useful man. But his office killed him, and his short life may serve as a useful lesson to others who may rise by reason of loud-spoken advocacy of protective measures. If he continues in life after the expenditure of the appropriation vouchsafed to him last summer upon special appeal, it will be as the miserable Secretary of the anti-American, anti-Republican Free-Trade League, kept alive by British gold in the interest of British iron masters and manufacturers.

To Mr. Brooks belongs the credit of cutting up this cake into very small slices—so small, indeed, that we have no doubt this numerous pig-iron constituency will have an opportunity of obtaining a slice for each of its members; a fractional one to be sure, but quality, not quantity, is the grand consideration in so rich a production.

If the Hon. Mr. Cake has the fortune to be a member of the next Congress, he will no doubt know Mr. Wells and the Free-trade League a good deal better than he does now, especially when he and his "pig"-headed constituency have learned through them a truth, of which they at present seem to be ignorant—namely, that the people have some rights which even they are bound to respect. When he goes home to his admiring friends to lament with them over the passage of a revenue tariff measure, against which he may have the privilege of voting, and we hope speaking (without effect), we fear the doleful exclamation will be, on this delectable dainty being handed around, "Our Cake is dough!"

THAT IRREPRESSIBLE FLY.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

It has attained the dignity of a public nuisance. It worries us at every street corner. All the ragged urchins in the city are whistling, singing, and shouting "Shoo, Fly!" Its awful caricature stares us in the face everywhere like a nightmare in the daytime. In card size it is vended at every picture stand; in life size it is posted on every available advertising space; and, like other sensations of the day, it won't stay in its own sphere, which in all conscience is extensive enough. It hasn't any conscience, and ruthlessly invades all parts of the social fabric. It has entered the furnishing stores, and furnishes its detestable name to all manner of goods. We have the "Shoo fly hat," the "Shoo fly cravat," the "Shoo fly shirt," the "Shoo fly boots," blacking, cuffs, collars, sleeve-buttons, suspenders, and what next the Lord only knows. We venture humbly to suspect, however, that the next adaptation will be as a Sunday School song, a psalm tune, or church voluntary, with brilliant variations by the organist on the *vox humana* stop. And why not, when a distinguished divine quotes it from the pulpit? It is worse than the smallpox and bad as the cholera, and catches more readily than either. It is the "fraud" of the period, and a satire upon itself. "Shoo, fly, don't bodder me." Exactly so; why doesn't it "shoo," and stop bothering us? But with malice prepense and aforethought, this awful "fly" only buzzes the louder, and the more we hear "don't bodder me" the more does it bother us.

How long is this thing to last? Will anybody be kind enough to indict Bryant for arson, or wont Barnard issue an injunction against this fraudulent "fly?" If not, will Mayor Hall be kind enough to issue a proclamation and let all policemen incontinently nab and lock up any one who shall hereafter say, sing, shout, or in any audible manner utter "shoo fly," and let all "shoo-fly" goods be confiscated in the shops they infect. Then perchance will this irrepressible insect stop bothering us.

THE MISSING CROWN JEWELS ARE IN MEXICO.

From the N. Y. Sun.

A report comes to us from Mexico that will be interesting to several titled personages in Europe. It is stated on good authority that the crown jewels of Spain, which have been missing for some time, are in pawn at the national *Monte de Piedad* in the city of Mexico.

These precious articles are not to be seen by ordinary visitors to that establishment; but the story is that they were shown to Mr. Seward and one or two members of his party. They include the jewels that were pawned by Isabella—not the Isabella of the period, but the other—to fit out Columbus on his voyage to discover America. A portion, if not all the jewels that have been added to the Spanish crown since that time are with them, and the entire lot has been pledged as collateral as a loan to somebody. The amount of the loan and the name of the party who negotiated it are not given, but could probably be ascertained by application to the proper authorities at the Mexican capital.

At first glance it would seem improbable that these jewels should be pledged in Mexico; but a little reflection will show that they would more likely be in Mexico than anywhere else. It would be impossible, for diplomatic reasons, to pawn them at any national *mont de piete* in Europe, and there is probably no private establishment on that side of the water that could or would lend money upon them. We have no national pawnbroker in the United States, and there is no private Simpson or Jacobs among us who commands sufficient capital to handle baubles so costly. But Mexico is remote; it has no diplomatic relations with Spain, France, or Austria; doesn't care a rush about Europe, or the opinions of any of its sovereigns; and has a national three-ball shop of unlimited capital. Possibly this discovery may lead to reclamations and threats from Prim and Serrano, but they will have little effect upon the mind of Benito Juarez and his countrymen.

WANTS.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light, and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer:—To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine. 1 16 3m

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, Jr., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 1 25

DYEING AND SCOURING.

JOSEPH MOTTET, ELEVE DE PARIS, FRENCH STEAM DYEING AND SCOURING, On any kind of Wearing Apparel, for Ladies, Gents, and Children. Patent apparatus for Stretching Pants from one to five inches. No. 209 S. NINTH Street, Philadelphia. 1 19

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25, 1870. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 15th day of February, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Hall of the Assembly Buildings, S. W. corner of TENTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia. The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 7th day of March, 1870, at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street. JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary. 1 25 3w

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, PHILADELPHIA, January 31, 1870. Certificates of the Mortgage Loan of this Company, due March 1, 1870, will be paid to holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on presentation at this office on and after that date, from which time interest will cease. S. SHEPHERD, Treasurer. 1 31 mwf13t

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1869. DIVIDEND NOTICE. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st instant, and reopened on TUESDAY January 11, 1870. A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in CASH, on and after January 17, 1870, to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st instant. All payable at this office. All orders for dividend must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer. 12 23 60t

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS. THE CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL will be closed, for repairs to a lock, on MONDAY MORNING, the 7th of February, 1870, and opened for navigation in a few days thereafter, due notice of which will be given. HENRY V. LESLEY, Secretary. Philadelphia, Jan. 27, 1870. 1 27 d12F

HE WAS ARRESTED.—THE YOUNG man who determined to seize the first thing that turned up has been arrested for pulling another man's nose. This little joke is only designed to arrest the attention of our readers to the splendid COAL sold by J. G. HANCOCK, northwest corner of NINTH and MASTER. All the most desirable varieties of Lehigh and Schuylkill are to be had of Mr. Hancock, carefully screened and picked. 1 5 wam6w

THE PARHAM SEWING MAGHINE Company's New Family Sewing Machines are most emphatically pronounced to be that great desideratum so long and anxiously looked for, in which all the essentials of a perfect machine are combined. No. 704 CHESNUT Street. 1 29

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL. CAPITAL, $5,000,000. SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents, FIFTH and WALNUT Streets. 86

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. Sold by all druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4§

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS, And devote their whole time and practice to extracting teeth without pain. Office, EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets. 11 3§

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 911 WALNUT St. 1 26§

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous, does not contain lead, nor any other poison to produce paralysis or death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye has had thirty years unfarnished reputation to uphold its integrity as the only Perfect Hair Dye—Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists. Applied at No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27 mw1y

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH cures all delicate disorders in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, and no inconvenience. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties. 1 28

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT BUCHU is the Great Diuretic. HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA is the Great Blood Purifier. Both are prepared according to rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are the most active that can be made. 1 28

FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONtinence of Urine, irritation, inflammation, or ulceration of the bladder, or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick-dust deposits, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys, and dropsical swellings, use HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU. 1 19

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU gives health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and, if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity, or epileptic fits ensue. 1 18

ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONstitutions, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well. 1 21

THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH. —Therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 1 24

MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU 1 26

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action. 1 15

TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH. 1 28

SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 1 28

WINES AND LIQUORS.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE. DUNTON & LUSSON. 215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by DUNTON & LUSSON, 215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kiesmar & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.

MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.

SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar. Crown, etc.

PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.

CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines

GIN.—"Meder Swan."

BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL, Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets. Importers of BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC., AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS For the sale of PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p§

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by CARSTAIRS & McCALL, 5 28 2p§ Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies, No. 6 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE. PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice. All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety. WINCHESTER & CO., No. 706 CHESNUT Street. 11 2

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. No. 233 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 41 wfm6

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP LINE FOR NEW YORK. RUNNING REGULARLY EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT NOON, would call attention of shippers to this SPECIAL NOTICE. Great Reduction of Rates. On opening of Spring Navigation the steamers of this line will run DAILY, at 5 cents per 100 lbs., 2 cents per foot, or ¼ cent per gallon, ship's option. JOHN F. OHL, No. 19 NORTH WHARVES. N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc. etc. 3 28§

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:— Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday, Feb. 8, at 11 A. M. City of Washington, Saturday, Feb. 12, 1 P. M. City of Baltimore, Saturday, Feb. 19, at 8 A. M. City of New York, via Halifax, Tuesday, Feb. 22, 10 A. M. City of Paris, Saturday, Feb. 26, at 1 P. M. And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River. RATES OF PASSAGE. BY THIS MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

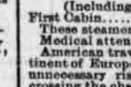
Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$33
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	43

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	20

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates. Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends. For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices, O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents, 4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE. THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST. The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday. PRICE OF PASSAGE in gold (including wine). TO BREST OR HAVRE. First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$85 TO PARIS. (Including railway tickets, furnished on board.) First Cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$85 These steamers do not carry steerage passengers. Medical attendance free of charge. American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 BROADWAY, New York. For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams Express Company, to H. L. LEAF, 1 27§ No. 320 CHESNUT Street.



NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.—STEAM BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON. THE SCREW STEAMERS OF THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD run regularly between New York, Bremen, and Southampton, carrying the United States, English, and Continental mails. FROM BREMEN.....EVERY SATURDAY FROM SOUTHAMPTON.....EVERY TUESDAY FROM NEW YORK.....EVERY SATURDAY *Price of Passage from New York to Bremen, London, Havre, and Southampton:—* First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $73; Steerage, $30, Gold. *From Bremen to New York:—* First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $40, Gold. These vessels take Freight to London and Hull, for which through bills of lading are signed. An experienced surgeon is attached to each vessel. All letters must pass through the Post Office. No Bills of Lading but those of the Company will be signed. Bills of Lading will positively not be delivered before goods are cleared at the Custom House. Specie taken to Havre, Southampton, and Bremen at the lowest rates. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., 1 17§ No. 68 BROAD Street, N. Y.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST. EVERY SATURDAY, At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street. THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad. Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE. The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight. No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer. Steamships insured at the lowest rates. Freight received daily. WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 12 S. WHARVES and 9 or 11 N. WHARVES. W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point. T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk 6 1§

FOR CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA, THE SOUTH, SOUTHWEST, AND FLORIDA PORTS. The Steamship PROMETHEUS, Captain GRAY, will leave Pier 17, below Spruce street, On THURSDAY, February 3, at 4 P. M. Comfortable accommodations for Passengers. Through Passage Tickets and Bills of Lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and Southwest, and with steamers to Florida ports. Insurance by this Line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission. Bills of Lading furnished and signed at the office. For freight or passage, apply to E. A. SOUDER & CO., 2 8§ Dock Street Wharf.

FROM CHARLESTON TO FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH.—TRI-WEEKLY LINE. The following steamers will leave Charleston for Florida, via Savannah, three times a week, after arrival of the New York steamships and the Northeastern Railroad train:— PILOT BOY (Inland Route), every SUNDAY MORNING at 8 o'clock. DICTATOR, every TUESDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock. CITY POINT, every FRIDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock. Through tickets to be had of all Charleston and Savannah Steamship Line Agencies in New York. J. D. AIKEN & CO., Agents at Charleston. 1 4 L. J. GUILMARTIN & CO., Agents at Savannah.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.—UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. Regular Mail Steamers sailing on the 23d of every month:— MERRIMACK, Captain Wier. SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh. NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Slocum. These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, 1 4 No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT. THE CROMWELL LINE. Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. on SATURDAYS. GEORGE WASHINGTON, Gager. MARIPOSA, Kemble. Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile, and Galveston at through rates. Cabin passage, $50. For passage (first and second class) or freight apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 1 4 No. 86 WEST Street.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.—ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. sailing regularly EVERY THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. MORO CASTLE, Captain R. Adam. COLUMBIA, Captain E. Van Sice. EAGLE, Captain M. R. Greene. For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, 1 4 No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest. Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street. Freight received daily. WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 14 North and South wharves. HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. WILDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1§

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE. The business of these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to W. M. BAIRD & CO., 3 2§ No. 132 South Wharves.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc. JOHN W. EVERMAN, 103 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

HARDING'S EDITIONS OF *THE HOLY BIBLE.*

FAMILY, PULPIT, AND PHOTOGRAPH BIBLES, FOR WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY PRESENTS. ALSO, PRESENTATION BIBLES FOR CHURCHES, CLERGYMEN, SOCIETIES AND TEACHERS, ETC. New and superb assortment, bound in Rich Levant Turkey Morocco, Paneled and Ornamental Designs, equal to the London and Oxford editions, at less than half their prices. No. 326 CHESNUT Street.

STRENGTH, BEAUTY, CHEAPNESS COMBINED! HARDING'S PATENT CHAIN-BACK *PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.* For Wedding, Holiday, or Birthday Presents, these Albums are particularly adapted. The book trade and dealers in fancy articles will find the most extensive assortment of Photograph Albums in the country, and superior to any heretofore made. For great strength, durability, and cheapness, Harding's Patent Chain-back Albums are unrivaled. Purchasers will find it greatly to their advantage to examine these new lines of goods before making up their orders for stock. Also, a large and splendid assortment of new styles of Photograph Albums made in the usual manner. No. 326 CHESNUT Street, 1 17 Philadelphia.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY. NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING. A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company has been called by the President and Directors of said Company, to be held at its office, No. 90 BROADWAY, corner Wall street, in the city of New York, on the 19th day of February, 1870, at 12 o'clock M. The objects of said meeting are:—To accept, as an increase of the powers of the Company, and as an amendment to its charter, the provision contained the charter of the Consolidation Coal Company of Maryland, which renders it lawful for all bodies corporate to become subscribers for and owners of the capital stock of the last-named company; also, to consider and act upon the question of a consolidation with the last-named company and other companies having coal lands in Allegheny county, Md.; to arrange the terms of such consolidation and the manner of carrying the same into effect, and to authorize the Directors to effect the same; to authorize the Board of Directors of this Company to subscribe in its behalf for $5,000,000 of the capital stock of said Consolidation Coal Company of Maryland, and to agree with that company upon the terms and conditions upon which such subscription shall be made, and to convey and transfer to the last-named Company in free payment for the amount of stock which may be so subscribed for, such portion of the lands and other properties of this Company, including its railroad, as may be agreed upon. And generally, to pass upon all questions which may arise touching such proposed consolidation, or transfer of property, or subscription for stocks, and the disposition to be made of the stock subscribed for, and if deemed expedient, to authorize a lease of the properties of this Company or any part thereof, and to make all alterations in the by-laws which said meeting may deem necessary or proper. Notice is hereby given that, for the purpose of holding a stockholders' meeting of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company on the 19th day of February next, the transfer books will close on SATURDAY, Jan. 29, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board of Directors. J. RICH

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Last evening a dwelling on Seventh street, below Lombard, was slightly damaged by fire.

—The Select Council Contested Election Committee, in the case of Coxe vs. Hodgdon, met yesterday afternoon, but in consequence of the absence of witnesses, adjourned until this afternoon.

—A meeting of the City Councils Committee on Finance was held last evening. An ordinance appropriating $1950 to the Board of Port Wardens was passed. The annual appropriation to the Board of Health was discussed, but was not finally acted upon.

—George Ryan, aged four years, residing in Nicholson street, in the neighborhood of Sixth and Race streets, was kicked in the head by a horse and had his skull fractured yesterday. He was conveyed to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

—James Morrow was taken before Alderman Moore yesterday afternoon on the charge of cruelty to a horse. The animal was very lame in one of his legs, and had been driven from Richmond to Mead alley, with a ton of coal. The driver was arrested, and finally the owner of the animal appeared at the Alderman's office and paid the fine and costs.

—The Baptist Conference met yesterday morning, at the Publication House, Arch street, below Sixth. After devotional exercises a discussion took place on the question of the Church and Amusements. Rev. Dr. Swain, Rev. J. S. Kennard, Rev. Dr. Henson, Rev. Dr. Eacher, and other clergymen took part, denouncing parlor dancing and attendance at the theatre and balls by members of the Church, as inconsistent with their profession.

—Yesterday the Joint Special Committee of Councils, Mr. Shoemaker, chairman, met for the purpose of having a preliminary discussion in regard to a plan of operation for the grand centennial anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. Mr. Sellers, of the Franklin Institute, was present, and after an interchange of views, it was agreed to meet on Saturday next, when a committee of the institute, and probably also a committee of the Legislature, will be in attendance, and a definite course suggested.

—The annual report of the Board of Trade, just published, contains most valuable information. The following named gentlemen have been elected officers of the board for 1870:—President, John Welsh; Vice-Presidents, Samuel V. Merrick, James C. Hand, Frederick Fraley; Secretary, T. Morris Perot; Treasurer, Richard Wood; Executive Council, Joseph C. Grubb, E. A. Souder, Samuel E. Stokes, George L. Buzby, George N. Tatham, D. C. McCammon, J. Price Wetherill, Henry Winsor, George N. Allen, John O. James, C. B. Durborrow, Thomas L. Gillespie, Thomas G. Hood, Christian J. Hoffman, Thomas C. Hand, William W. Paul, William Adamson, John H. Michener, Benjamin Bullock, Israel W. Morris, Jr., James Dougherty.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 120¾.

—The New Jersey Senate yesterday rejected the fifteenth amendment.

—The laborers on the Jamestown and Franklin Railroad, at Oil City, are on a strike.

—Governor Geary has received the Metropolitan Police bill, but has taken no action upon it yet.

—The bill vesting the appointment of highway supervisors in the Commissioners was passed in the Pennsylvania House yesterday.

—A bill was introduced in the House yesterday by Mr. Bingham, reducing the postage rates on letters and newspapers.

—A telegram informed Secretary Fish, yesterday, that a United States citizen was killed and two others wounded in Havana, on Sunday.

—The death of Hon. Truman H. Hoag, of Ohio, was announced in Congress yesterday, whereupon both Houses adjourned as a mark of respect to his memory.

—In reply to a delegation yesterday, the President said he should not interfere with General Terry in Georgia, his conduct so far being entirely satisfactory.

—Judge Ingram called upon the Grand Jury, in New York, yesterday, to indict persons who compound felonies on receiving back portions of the stolen property.

—The Senate Judiciary Committee have postponed action on the admission of Missis sippi, pending the receipt of certificates of the passage of the Constitutional amendment.

—Whisky frauds to the extent of two million dollars are alleged to have been committed by A. Stevens, an ex-revenue officer, and a number of business men in New York. Stevens has been arrested.

—Resolutions declaring that the Constitution only warrants the laying of duties for revenue purposes, and that Congress should modify the tariff accordingly, were offered in the House yesterday by Mr. Marshall, and defeated.

Foreign Affairs.

—Further disturbances have occurred in Spain.

—Rumors of the serious illness of the Prince Imperial are contradicted.

—Gladstone's Ministry will meet Parliament to-day with an overwhelming majority.

—Last night there was a total interruption of communication eastward on the Irish telegraph lines.

—The treaty of peace between Spain and the South American Republics is to be signed immediately.

—It is announced that France, now that personal government in that country has ended, will no longer continue a mere spectator of events in Germany.

—There was an excited discussion in the Corps Legislatif yesterday relative to the Rochefort affair, resulting in the sustaining of the Government by a large majority. Rochefort was present. Up to 8 o'clock in the evening he had not been arrested.

The Fifteenth Amendment.

A large meeting of colored men was held last evening in the Union Baptist Church, Minster street, above Sixth. Rev. James Underdue occupied the chair, and Thomas W. Allmand acted as Secretary. The President read the call for the meeting, and stated that the object was the consideration of the adoption of the fifteenth amendment.

A committee, consisting of the following, was appointed for the purpose of reporting officers for a permanent organization:—T. B. Main, James Underdue, William Forten, Daniel Cokey, John Simpson, John Lecont, Andrew Barrett, J. V. Thomas, Alexander Banks, Isaiah Cropper, John Williams, Thomas W. Allmand, Horace Patton, Charles Bascom, and Reuben Coates.

The following preamble and resolution were read and adopted:—

Whereas, The passage of the fifteenth amendment has created new political relations for the negro, giving him equal political rights; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we receive this new state of affairs with thankfulness to God and the party which has perilled everything for our enfranchisement.

The Committee on Organization reported the names of the following officers, who were elected unanimously:—

President—Rev. James Underdue.

Vice-Presidents—Joseph A. Lacomb, William D. Forten, John Dutton, John C. Bowers, William A. K. Smith, William G. Cooper, Daniel Mastin, Galloway Chase, Jacob Purnell, Dr. John Davis.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 7·03 MOON RISES..... 0·16
SUN SETS..... 5·26 HIGH WATER..... 7·16

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

D. C. McCAMMON, J. PRICE WETHERILL, GEORGE N. ALLEN, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Atalanta	London	New York	Jan. 15
Smidt	Bremen	New York	Jan. 20
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	Jan. 21
Siberia	Liverpool	New York v B.	Jan. 25
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 26
Manhattan	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 26
Prussian	Liverpool	Portland	Jan. 27
C. of Wash'ton	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 27
Anglia	Glasgow	New York	Jan. 28
Ville de Paris	Brest	New York	Jan. 29
Westphalia	Havre	New York	Jan. 29
Celia	London	New York	Jan. 29
Java	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 29

FOR EUROPE.

Etna	New York	Liverpool via H.	Feb. 8
Cimbria	New York	Hamburg	Feb. 8
Nemesis	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 9
Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 9
Tripoli	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 10
C. of Wash'ton	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 12
Rhein	New York	Bremen	Feb. 12
Pennsylvania	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 12
Atalanta	New York	London	Feb. 12
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	Feb. 12
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 16
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 19
Anglia	New York	Glasgow	Feb. 19
City of N. York	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 22
Celia	New York	London	Feb. 26

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Eagle	New York	Havana	Feb. 10
Sherman	New York	New Orleans	Feb. 12
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	Feb. 17
United States	New York	New Orleans	Feb. 19
Columbia	New York	Havana via Nas	Feb. 24

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Br. ship Progress, Simons, Antwerp, Peter Wright & Sons.
Brig James Davis, Stowers, Cardenas, E. A. Souder & Co.
Brig Maria White, Bryant, Savannah, Warren & Gregg.
Schr Jas. Ponder, Hudson, Cardenas, Isaac Hough & Morris.
Br. schr Adelia, Trafton, St. John, N. B., C. C. Van Horn.
Schr E. A. Bartle, Smith, Barbados, H. L. Gill.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Roman, Baker, 44 hours from Boston, with mdse. to Henry Winsor & Co.
Schr Mary and Francis, McAndrews, from James river, with railroad ties to Albrecht & Finley.
Schr Olivia, Fox, 1 day from Odessa, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr New Nation, Carle, 1 day from Hancock's Bridge, Md., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship N. Churchill, Murphy, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 22d ult.
Ship John Bright, McMullin, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 22d ult.
Ship Tamerlane, Sumner, sailed from Bremerhaven 18th ult. for sea.
Steamship Fanita, Freeman, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Steamship Norman, Nickerson, hence, at Boston yesterday.
Bark Soli deo Gloria, Wienandt, hence, at Shields 20th ult. via Bremen.
Bark Idolique, Durkee, sailed from Havre 20th ult. for St. Thomas.
Brig Wm. Creevy, Simmons, at New York 6th inst. from Charleston. Had heavy weather the entire passage.
Brig Ambrose Light, Higgins, sailed from Malaga 19th ult., for New York.
Schr Millard Fillmore, Chase, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 4th inst.
Schr Elwood Doron, Chase, from Providence for Philadelphia, at New York 5th inst.
Schr M. R. Hickman, White, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Schr J. B. Vandusen, hence, at Charleston yesterday.
Schr Andrew H. Edwards, hence, at Savannah yesterday.
Schr Z. Steelman, Adams, sailed from Savannah 3d inst. for Wilmington, N. C., to load for New York.
Schr E. Edwards, Somers, hence, at Mobile 2d inst.
Schr D. V. Streaker, Vangilder, cleared at Baltimore 5th inst., for Wilmington, N. C.
Schr E. B. Everman, Corson, at Jacksonville 31st ult. from Savannah.
Schr E. & L. Marts, Marts, sailed from Savannah 1st inst. for Boston.
Schr Alex. Young, Young, at Jacksonville 31st ult. from Charleston.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds, Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

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$1,231,400 Par.	Market value, Cost, $1,215,622·27.	$1,255,270·00
	Real Estate	36,000·00
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TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1870.

THE LEGAL-TENDER ACT.

THE opinion delivered yesterday by Chief Justice Chase in the United States Supreme Court will attract no little attention, as it involves a decision that a contract made before the passage of the Legal-tender act, providing for the payment of money, cannot be discharged by legal-tender notes. Contracts made subsequent to 1862 are not necessarily affected by this decision, and for the present, at least, it will have no serious influence upon the bulk of the business of the country. While the Chief Justice admitted that Congress intended to make greenbacks "a legal tender in payment of debts contracted before the passage of the act," and while his decision is based on the assumption that such an intention was unconstitutional, and therefore void, the question of most vital moment, to wit, whether greenbacks are now, and have been ever since February, 1862, a legal tender for debts contracted since that period, is not involved in the case under consideration, but the following extract from the decision seems to clearly imply that the constitutionality of the Legal-tender act, so far as it affects all current transactions, is indisputable. The Chief Justice says:—

"No one questions the general constitutionality, and not very many, perhaps, the general expediency of the legislation by which a note currency has been authorized in recent years. The doubt as to the power to declare a particular class of these notes to be a legal-tender in payment of pre-existing debts, the only ground upon which this power is asserted, is not that the issue of notes was an appropriate and plainly-adapted means for carrying on the war, for that is admitted, but that the making of them a legal tender to the extent mentioned was such a means."

The real intent and meaning of the decision, therefore, appears to be that the Legal-tender act was unconstitutional so far as it made United States notes a legal-tender for the payment of debts contracted previous to February, 1862, but that it is binding and valid so far as it affects all contracts made since that time.

A dissenting opinion was delivered by Mr. Justice Miller, Justices Swayne and Davis concurring, in which the broad ground is taken that the Legal-tender act was constitutional in its application to old debts as well as new ones. Its passage is justified because, while the States are prohibited by the Constitution from coining money, emitting bills of credit, or making anything but gold and silver a legal tender for the payment of debts, no such prohibition is placed upon the power of Congress, which therefore, by implication, possesses it, and because Congress is specifically endowed with the power to make all laws necessary to maintain the Government—the dissenting Judges contending that the exigencies of the war made the Legal-tender act, in its widest application, a necessity.

On the latter point, especially, great stress is laid. Justice Miller says that "the legal-tender clauses of the statutes under consideration were placed emphatically by those who enacted them upon *their necessity to the further borrowing of money and maintaining the army and navy*," and he contends that if the legislation in question was necessary it was constitutional. He disposes of the main objection to this ruling by affirming that Congress is not only not forbidden to pass laws impairing the obligation of contracts, but that it frequently exercises that power, and will inevitably continue to exercise it.

THE OUTRAGE IN HAVANA.

ON Sunday morning an outrage was perpetrated on four American citizens in the streets of Havana which will do much to intensify the feeling in the United States against the Spanish party in Cuba. It appears that blue neckties worn by these men gave offense to some individual of assassinating proclivities, who forthwith drew a revolver, shooting one man dead on the spot and wounding two others. The affair has caused the greatest excitement in Havana, and men of all parties unite in condemning the deed, while the authorities are apparently making every effort to cause the arrest of the perpetrator. Under these circumstances our Government is not afforded any pretext whatever for interference or even remonstrance, and we must be content to leave the matter in the hands of those whose duty it is to punish the crime. We hope that no enthusiastic Cuban patriot will accuse us of attempting to apologize for or extenuate this outrage, if we say that the sufferers in this affray were themselves very much to blame. We have no doubt whatever that these four Americans paraded the streets of Havana on Sunday morning with blue neckties—well knowing that blue is the revolutionary color—merely for bravado, relying upon the fact that they were Americans to protect them from assault either by the people or the authorities. To commit a piece of folly like this is perfectly characteristic of a certain class of young men in New York, Philadelphia, and other large American cities, and these four individuals in all probability thought that it would be an excellent joke to flaunt their blue ribbons in the eyes of the Spaniards, irritating them, and affording a deal of amusement for the wearers. If Americans will do such things as this, they ought to be prepared to take the consequences, and recollect that Havana at the present time is a very different place from New York. Persons, too, who are disposed to dilate upon this occurrence as furnishing a pretext for the United States to take immediate possession of Cuba, should consider what would have been the consequences to some ill-advised Spaniard if he had paraded one of our streets during the Rebellion with a secession cockade on his breast. He would not have been shot down as these Americans were in Havana, but he would undoubtedly have been roughly handled, and made to understand very distinctly that such a piece of bad taste would not be permitted. The despatch that gives us the particulars of this painful affair also states that the Captain-General has offered a reward of $1000 for the arrest of the culpable parties, who, if found, will be tried by drum-head court-martial, and executed within two hours after sentence is passed. This is certainly enough to relieve him from any complicity in the affair, and to satisfy the most energetic demands for vengeance that will be made by the friends of the assaulted men in this country.

FREE-TRADE REPUBLICANS.

THE House of Representatives yesterday put a quietus upon the free-traders for the present by laying on the table, by a vote of 89 to 77, a resolution offered by Mr. Marshall, of Illinois, asserting that a protective tariff is unconstitutional. A motion to reconsider the vote was also laid on the table by the still larger vote of 91 to 80. In this latter vote the full force of the two parties on the tariff question was probably brought out, and although the majority in favor of a protective policy was but eleven, it was sufficiently large to ensure the postponement of the ruinous free-trade policy until the close of the present Congress, at least. The following Republicans, by voting in opposition to laying Mr. Marshall's resolution upon the table, showed their free-trade proclivities, and acknowledged that on all issues affecting the tariff policy of the country, they will be found working and voting hand in hand with the Democracy:—

Allison	Iowa.	Ingersoll	Ill.
Arnell	Tenn.	Judd	Ill.
Beatty	Ohio.	Julian	Ind.
Benjamin	Mo.	Lawrence	Ohio.
Burchard	Ills.	McCrary	Iowa.
Butler	Tenn.	Orth	Ind.
Coburn	Ind.	Packard	Ind.
Cullom	Ill.	Pomeroy	Ind.
Deweese	N. C.	Shanks	Ind.
Dockery	N. C.	Smyth	Iowa.
Finkelnburg	Mo	Stevenson	Ohio.
Hawkins	Tenn.	Tyner	Ind.
Hay	Ill	Winans	Ohio.

This gives a total of twenty-six, all of whom, it will be seen, excepting only Messrs. Deweese and Dockery, of North Carolina, are Western men. Three of the Virginia Conservatives who claim to be allied to the Republican party, Messrs. Booker, Gibson, and McKenzie, also ranged themselves on the Democratic side of the question.

THE VERY GREAT COST and the limited demand for books printed in raised letters for the use of the blind have prevented the preparation of but a few works, and in all the institutions for the instruction of this class of unfortunates there is a serious need of musical and other publications in raised letters for purposes of instruction. To supply in some measure the deficiencies in this respect, and to furnish all who need them musical and other works in raised characters at actual cost or less, and to the indigent blind without charge, is the object of the "National Association for Publishing Literary and Musical Works for the Blind." The intentions of this association are such as commend themselves to the charitable, and it is impossible to estimate the benefits that will be conferred if the association receives the support that it should from the wealthy citizens of the United States. Without such an organization a vast majority of the blind are totally deprived of all means of literary recreation and enjoyment, and they are shut out from what might be one of their chief consolations in misfortune. The association has now in progress a "Dictionary of Musical Terms," and it promises to issue other works as soon as possible. The association is endorsed by the managers of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, who commend it to the favorable notice of the citizens of Philadelphia and elsewhere. The agent of the association in this city is Mr. H. L. Hale, No. 316 N. Twenty-first street, and we invite for him the cordial co-operation of our citizens.

REPRESENTATIVE RIDGWAY, one of the new Virginia members, yesterday presented a bill repealing the act prescribing what is known as the "iron-clad" oath of office, and still another providing for the wholesale removal of political disabilities from the people of Virginia. While it might not be expedient to adopt such a wholesale measure as is embraced in the former proposition at this early day, the latter should command the serious attention of Congress. It is the custom to remove the disabilities of almost every person who takes the trouble to request such removal, and it would be just as well to make a clean sweep in regard to Virginia, the people of which have complied in good faith with all the requirements of the Congressional policy of reconstruction.

THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT is already making preparations for taking the next census, which is not to be done until the year 1871. In this country the census is to be taken a full year sooner, and Congress has not, as yet, matured a plan for accomplishing the task. The House has passed a cumbrous bill creating a ponderous machinery for taking the census, but the Senate seems disposed to adhere to the old and defective methods employed in the past. The House project could certainly be beneficially modified, but it is extremely doubtful if the result under the old system, as proposed in the Senate, will be satisfactory. Whatever is done, however, should be done without delay.

—Mr. Jonathan Jenness, Jr., of Rye, N. H., who died on the 1st instant, aged 77, was in some respects a remarkable man. During his lifetime he had never been over 60 miles from home, never rode in the cars but once, never missed a State or national election since he became a voter, and never missed winding the eight-day family clock every Sunday morning for more than forty years. The Portsmouth *Times* says that he was consigned to the grave wearing the same pair of stockings that he wore when married, 54 years ago.

THE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIANS.

Sixtieth Anniversary—Origin, Doctrines, and History of the Church.

Monday was the occasion of the sixtieth anniversary of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and was duly celebrated.

In Pittsburg the Rev. E. Squires delivered an address, giving interesting facts in the history of this singular people, from which we make the following extracts:—

Sixty years ago the fourth day of this month, the first Presbytery of our Church was organized. It was organized in Cumberland county, Tennessee. In the year 1800 a wonderful and most gracious revival of religion broke out in the Presbyterian Church in the Mississippi valley. This revival extended to Pennsylvania, but the seat of the revival was in Kentucky. It was not exclusively confined to the Presbyterian denomination, but it also extended to the Methodist and the Baptist churches, but the leaders in this revival were the Presbyterians. The revival continued for five years. The great cry of the churches at that time was for more ministers. To supply the churches that were established with ministers was almost impossible. Among the many young men that were brought into the ministry during the revival were King, Ewing, and Macadue. They were men of piety, and were very popular with the churches. The churches sent up a petition for the licensing of these men, which was granted. They commenced to preach, and they were wonderfully blessed in their preaching. Their ministry was a great success, and many churches were organized. They soon asked the Presbytery to ordain them. This seemed to be a necessity, a necessity that sprung out of a revival. The Presbytery considered the matter and agreed to ordain them. These three young men when they were spoken to on the subject of their ordination, said that they could not with their present views fully adopt the Westminister Confession of Faith. They asked the Presbytery to make an exception with regard to the article on the subject of fatality, and said that in all other respects they were willing to receive the book. The Presbytery considered the matter, and agreed to ordain them notwithstanding the difference. The Synod of Kentucky, however, called this Presbytery to account, and required them to reconsider their action, and to require the young men to receive the whole book, or that they should take their parchments from them. The Presbytery refused to do this, and separated from the Old Presbyterian Church, and formed the denomination now known as the Cumberland Presbyterians. The Synod in searching for reasons for her conduct in relation to this Presbytery, brought another objection which I have not noticed. She brought up the question of education in reference to these three men. They had not been classically educated. But the need of young men for the ministry was so pressing that the Presbytery were willing to ordain these men without a classical education. Allow me to remark that, while in the old book there is a requirement that all who enter the ministry must be classically educated, yet there have been many exceptions to this rule in the history of the Church. Our requiremeat is that he should learn all he possibly can.

The speaker then reviewed briefly the doctrines of the Church, after which he alluded to its great prosperity. The denomination has now one General Assembly, 29 Synods, 96 Presbyteries, 1200 ordained ministers, 400 licentiates, and from 120,000 to 125,000 communicants.

DISTINCTION WITH A DIFFERENCE.

The Killing of the Editor of the "Voz de Cuba."

The New Orleans *Times* of the 4th inst. has this problem:—

Several days ago we received despatches from Key West, stating that Mr. Castanon, editor of the *Voz de Cuba*, had been assassinated by Cubans. This naturally caused considerable excitement among the residents here, and steps were at once taken to obtain definite information, with the following result:—

"NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 1, 1870.—Mr. Juan Reyes, office of *El Republican*, Key West, Fla.:—Is it true Castanon has been cowardly assassinated, as reported? J. G. HAVA."

"KEY WEST, Feb. 2, 1870.—Mr. J. G. HAVA:—Untrue. Castanon slapped Cuban's face, and his adversary fired, killing him. J. M. REYES."

OBITUARY.

Don Esteban Santa Cruz de Oviedo.

This gentleman died yesterday in Havana at a very advanced age. He is known mainly as the bridegroom of the famous Diamond wedding, which took place in October, 1859, when he married Miss Frances Amelia Bartlett, the young daughter of a merchant living on Fourteenth street, New York. The ceremony took place at St. Patrick's Cathedral, and was one of the most gorgeous affairs of the kind ever known in this country. The groom was then an old man, but a rich one. He and his bride removed to Cuba, and he has not been much heard of since.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

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REV. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D.,
THURSDAY EVENING, February 10.
Subject—"The Roll of Honor."
GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, February 24.
Subject—"Our National Folly—The Civil Service."
PROF. HENRY MORTON, February 28.
Subject—"Solar Eclipses."
BAYARD TAYLOR, March 3,
Subject—"Reform and Art."
JOHN G. SAXE, March 21.
Subject—"French Folks at Home."
PROF. ROBERT E. ROGERS, March 24.
Subject—"Chemical Forces in Nature and the Arts."
ANNA E. DICKINSON, April 7.
Subject—"Down Brakes."
Admission to each Lecture, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 75 cents.
Tickets to any of the Lectures for sale at Gould's Piano Rooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Doors open at 7. Lecture at 8. 2 8 3t

☞ THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.
PHILADELPHIA, February 7, 1870.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT. or TWELVE DOLLARS PER SHARE, clear of United States and State taxes, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.
2 8 6t J. R. HOLLINSHEAD, Secretary.

☞ A MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF the Bar will be held on WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock, at the Nisi Prius Court Room, to take action relative to the death of the late GEORGE M. WHARTON, Esq. 1t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—LECTURES ON SOCIAL SCIENCE.—Professor J. H. McILVAINE, D. D., will deliver a Course of THIRTEEN LECTURES on SOCIAL SCIENCE, at the Hall of the University, NINTH Street, near Market. The introductory Lecture will be given on WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 9, 1870, at 8 o'clock, and the remaining lectures on the Wednesday evening of each week thereafter. 2 5 4t

☞ THE WESTERN SAVING FUND SOCIETY, office Southwest corner of WALNUT and TENTH Streets. Incorporated February 2, 1847. Open for deposits and payments daily, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 2 P. M., and on Monday and Thursday afternoons from 3 to 7 o'clock. Interest five per cent. per annum from January 1, 1870.
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Robert Toland,	Charles Wheeler,
Isaac F. Baker,	Saunders Lewis,
John Ashhurst,	John E. Cope,
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D. B. Cummins,	Henry Winsor,
Joseph S. Lewis,	John Welsh.

WILLIAM B. ROGERS, Jr., Treasurer.
SPECIAL DEPOSITS RECEIVED. [2 1 tus 8t

☞ TIPTON OIL COMPANY.
OFFICE FORREST PLACE, No. 124 SOUTH FOURTH ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8, 1870.
FOUR CENTS PER SHARE on the Capital Stock will be distributed to all parties furnishing the requisite evidence of being entitled to the same, on account of proceeds from sales of Engines, Machinery, etc.
H. S. SHILLINGFORD,
2 8 tu3t Treasurer.

☞ JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER, CAMDEN, N. J.
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☞ DR. HARBISON HAVING RETURNED from a professional trip through Europe, has resumed practice at his late residence, No. 229 N. TWELFTH Street. 2 5 3t*

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NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8, 1870.

"The Twelve Temptations."

On Saturday night there was a private dress rehearsal of *The Twelve Temptations* at the Grand Opera House. It was intended to be a very brilliant affair—first, because Mr. Fisk was at the head of it; secondly, because the general public was denied admittance; and third, because the theme that demanded the attention of the audience was a great leg-piece to which the *White Fawn* and *Black Crook* were presumed to be a mere bagatelle. In fact, with the exception of the few scenes that were given upon the stage, and the few dances that were danced, there was nothing brilliant about it. The champagne was like vinegar—utterly unworthy of the fame of Mr. Fisk, and the rush of hungry and thirsty Bohemians was disgraceful to the newspaper-press. A few of the scenes from the new legend were given, and the ostensible reason for not presenting the entire spectacle was that there might be no infraction upon the sanctity of the Sabbath. So the board-bills said, at any rate; but with all this piety the entertainment was not over until 1 o'clock on Sunday morning.

Among the more prominent appearances were those of Madame Ponisi, who is a trifle more "hefty" than in her younger days; Mr. Boniface, and Miss Nelly Peiris, a new acquisition at the Opera House, a fine-looking woman, liked by the populace as a singer, and understood to be the wife of Mr. Brady, proprietor of a celebrated gymnasium of this city.

Heenan and Mace.

These notorious prize-ringists intend next Friday night engaging in a sparring-match at the Bowery Theatre. The average price of seats has been five dollars, and as much as one hundred dollars has been offered for a private box. Heenan and Mace have been practicing for some weeks past at a certain well-known gymnasium up-town. Their appearance at the Bowery is preliminary to a starring engagement, during which they will make the tour of the country and pick up a great deal of money. The starring engagement, in its turn, is preliminary to Mace's fighting Allen for the championship. On Friday night Mace will be presented with a handsome silver belt, and the Bowery will boast of such a crowd as the Bowery only can produce. I would not give much for the chances of any respectable, inoffensive man who goes into that building, on that occasion, with his watch and chain, coming out with those articles. The Bowery agent the other day expressly informed me that he intended providing all the newspaper people who attended with seats near the door! This is considerate, at any rate. With respect to the forthcoming fight between Mace and Allen, a good deal of doubt is expressed in sporting circles as to Mr. Mace's condition. Allen is very spry, as yet, and Mace, if the truth be told, has the appearance of being slightly played out.

Woman as a Banker.

The experiment is being tried in Wall street. The firm is Woodhull, Claflin & Co., and the members are women. What do you think of the idea? Stockings instead of stocks have been hitherto supposed to furnish more appropriate employment for the female finger. If the movement be successful the result will be most important, not only for women in this city, but probably all the world over. But then think of the minor questions involved in it! Who are to be the clerks? Are any young men to be admitted? And is there no danger of admitting a too fascinating moustache? Woodhull, Claflin & Co. are backed by a capital of half a million, and their backer is understood to be Commodore Vanderbilt.

Mr. Fechter

is going to play "Hamlet" for one week, commencing next Monday night. This he does in response to the request of several citizens, who, having nothing else to do, sent in an application asking him to do so. Consequently they are as busy at bees up at Niblo's. My private opinion is that Mr. Fechter is extremely unwise to yield to this request, always supposing that the request is not a "got-up" affair. He ought to reserve "Hamlet" until the last, for after that there can be no great novelty to offer. There will be an immense rush to see him, but I do not think after he once leaves this country he will receive any inducement to return. An article that appeared in last Thursday's *Tribune*, and which spoke coarsely and slightingly of his "Henri de Legardere," showed up Mr. Winter' prejudices upon the subject, and is generally thought to have done great injustice to Mr. Fechter, whatever his failings may be.

ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Edwin Adams as "Narcisse Rameau."

The German play of *Narcisse the Vagrant*, in which Mr. Adams appeared last evening at the Walnut, although it introduces some well-known historical characters, makes no pretensions whatever to historical accuracy, and the times that it represents are certainly sufficiently remote for dramatic treatment from a romantic standpoint. The main idea of the play, that makes the forsaken husband of the Pompadour the representative man of the France of the ante-revolutionary period, when the lightnings of the coming storm were just beginning to flash along the horizon, is one of singular originality and merit. The picture of the times presented is none the less striking and impressive because it is almost purely ideal, and the play is distinguished by the qualities that are most generally lacking in modern dramatic writing—real artistic purpose and thoughtful effort to elaborate a fine conception. *Narcisse the Vagrant* is a drama of the romantic school of Victor Hugo; but it is superior to most of the works of that eccentric writer that keep the stage in the directness with which the moral purpose is set forth. The theme is worked out with care and intelligence, and the scenes are arranged with an excellent regard for dramatic effect. The principal fault is a certain Germanic heaviness that, to an average audience, is apt to be oppressive; but in spite of this the play is interesting, apart from its philosophical subtleties, and the leading part is a fine one for a first-rate actor.

Mr. Edwin Adams' personation of "Narcisse Rameau" is undeniably a refined, thoughtful, and picturesque performance. Its superficial characteristics are such as he is able to give with comparative ease, and he indicates at times that he has a conception of the part more profound than his powers of expression were equal to revealing. Mr. Adams' style is marked by all the faults that his most discriminating admirers have so often pressed upon his notice, and which will ever interfere with his taking the highest rank as an actor. His elocution is artificial, giving a stiltedness to his performances that detracts much from their real effectiveness, and he is frequently so much concerned about his delivery that he forgets to feel the *role* he is playing. If his "Narcisse" is not all that it might be, it is a piece of acting that tells with an audience, as was shown last evening by the hearty applause that was awarded it, and by two enthusiastic calls before the curtain.

Mr. Adams received an excellent support from the leading members of the company, Mr. Walcot making an efficient representative of the "Duke de Choiseul," and Mrs. Walcot giving a more than usually refined and pleasing performance in the part of "Doris Quinault." Miss Annie Graham is also entitled to commendation for a forcible personation of the "Marchioness de Pompadour."

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT the Galton troupe will appear this evening in the musical adaptation of *Fanchon the Cricket*.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Edwin Adams will personate "Narcisse Rameau" this evening.

AT THE ARCH the drama of *The Red Light* will be performed this evening, with Mr. John Brougham in the leading *role*.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE a variety of attractions will be offered this evening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE a fine programme of minstrelsy will be presented this evening.

SIGNOR BLITZ and his son will give a magical entertainment at the Assembly Building this evening.

X. T. K.—Mr. B. F. Duane will repeat his humorous lecture entitled "Ninety Minutes in Kweer Kompany," at Natatorium Hall this evening.

THE PAREPA-ROSA English opera troupe will open at the Academy of Music on Friday evening next with Mozart's great opera of the *Marriage of Figaro*.

The sale of seats commences to-day at the Academy and at Trumpler's.

CITY ITEMS.

CLOTHING CHEAPER.
CLOTHING BETTER MADE.
CLOTHING BETTER CUT.
CLOTHING BETTER FITTING.
AT TOWER HALL.
AT TOWER HALL.
THAN ANYWHERE ELSE.
BENNETT & CO.,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

WINTER.—

Snow and ice and sleet,
On the house-tops, 'neath your feet;
And the wind, how it howls, as o'er hill and plain
It rushes, with all its might and main.
And freezing poverty cries in pain
As it enters their hearts, then out again,
Away it goes with demon's laugh,
Leaving distress and death in its icy path.
Now is the season for overcoats,
The cheapest and best you will find at Stokes'.
The number of his great Clothing Store
Is CHESNUT STREET, EIGHT TWENTY-FOUR.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 13 S. Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S NEW ORGAN-PIANOS, so called on account of their unusual singing qualities, are giving the most perfect satisfaction, and are the favorite instruments. Warerooms No. 927 Chesnut street.

BEFORE purchasing, call and examine the Parham New Family Sewing Machine. Salesroom No. 704 Chesnut treet. Every machine warranted.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices. Goodyear's manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

MONTHLY.—Parham Sewing Machines sold on easy monthly instalments at No. 704 Chesnut street.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
Ten dollars cash.
Balance in monthly instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

PILES.—Dr. W. A. McCandless, No. 1926 Spring Garden street, gives his entire time to the permanent cure of Piles. Best city reference given.

PARHAM New Family Sewing Machines on terms to suit all, at No. 704 Chesnut street.

PROCLAMATION!

OAK HALL, Feb. 7, 1870.

Whereas,

We have still ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH of Clothing, which MUST be disposed of:

And,

The Season, thus far so mild, will YET BE SO COLD that the Warmest Winter Garments will be needed:

And Whereas,

There are Thousands of People who would buy if they had Money enough:

Therefore, Be it Remembered,

1st. That we,

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

THE PEOPLE'S CLOTHIERS,

Will sell this $100,000's Worth of Fine Clothing for $60,000, either in ONE GREAT LOT, or in Smaller Lots, or in Single Suits, Garments, etc., at same rate.

2d. That due Notice of this be given, that everybody may have the advantage of this Special concession.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

OAK HALL,

S. E. Corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

HOFFNER—SUTTON.—On February 1, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Thomas Davis, Mr. HENRY J. HOFFNER, of Philadelphia, to Miss EMMA, daughter of James T. Sutton, Esq. of Montgomery county.

DIED.

AUSTIN.—On the 7th instant, THOMAS J. AUSTIN, in the 27th year of his age.

The relatives and friends, also Washington Lodge, No. 27, K. of P., and Cohocksink Lodge, No. 383, I. O. of O. F., are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1227 Dey street, on Thursday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

ENGELMAN.—On the 7th instant, KATE R., wife of William B. Engelman, in the 35th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 1231 Nagle street, on Thursday afternoon at 2½ o'clock. Interment at Mount Vernon Cemetery.

GARMAN.—On Monday morning, February 7, DAVID GARMAN, aged 62 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Northern Liberty Council, No. 28, Northern Liberty Degree Council, No. 1, O. U. A. M., and American Mechanics' Funeral Benefit Association, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 146 Dana street, on Thursday afternoon next, the 10th instant, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Mechanics' Cemetery.

MACGOWAN.—On the evening of the 6th instant, JOHN MACGOWAN, Sr.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 120 N. Fifteenth street, on Wednesday, the 9th instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Woodlands Cemetery.

MURRAY.—On Saturday, February 5, at Norristown, EDWARD MURRAY, Sr., aged 68 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Lafayette street, near Markley, on Wednesday afternoon next, at 1 o'clock.

SHAFFNER.—On the 7th instant, JOHN CHARLES, infant son of John H. and Mary E. Shaffner, aged 5 months and 21 days.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE NEW PARHAM

IS UNDOUBTEDLY

THE STRONGEST AND LIGHTEST,

The Best and Most Perfect Finished.

Its movements as Speedy and as Light as any other Machine.

It uses a Straight Needle,
Making a tight Lock-Stitch
That cannot be Unravelled,
Perfectly fair upon both sides.

It has the new Needle-holder,
No springing or bending of the Needle
In changing from coarse to fine,
Thereby avoiding all dropped or missed Stitches.

It uses the celebrated Shuttle Carrier.
No Race or Groove employed.
No Soiling or Oiling of the Thread.
No Friction or Wearing of the Shuttle

THE LARGEST PIECE OF WORK WILL PASS UNDER IT.

IT WILL SEW THE FINEST AND MOST DELICATE FABRIC WITHOUT THE USE OF PAPER UNDERNEATH.

IT WILL SEW THE HEAVIEST BEAVER CLOTH OR LINEN DUCK WITH LINEN THREAD, MARSEILLES, PIQUE AND ENGLISH LASTINGS, PASS OVER SEAMS OR TURN CORNERS PERFECTLY.

IT WILL HEM, FELL, BRAID, CORD, QUILT, TUCK AND GATHER.

THE PARHAM COMPANY'S

NEW

Family Sewing Machine

IS FULLY WARRANTED IN EVERY PARTICULAR

SOLD ON EASY TERMS.

Office and Salesroom,

No. 704 CHESNUT St.,

1 29 PHILADELPHIA

THE AMERICAN

Combination Button-Hole

AND

SEWING MACHINE

Is now admitted to be far superior to all others as a Family Machine. The SIMPLICITY, EASE and CERTAINTY with which it operates, as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in

Stitching, Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Braiding, Quilting, Gathering and Sewing on, Overseaming, Embroidering on the Edge, and its Beautiful Button-Hole and Eyelet Hole Work,

Place it unquestionably far in advance of any other similar invention.

This is the only new family machine that embodies any Substantial Improvement upon the many old machines in the market.

It Certainly has no Equal.

It is also admirably adapted to manufacturing purposes on all kinds of fabrics.

Call and see it operate—and get samples of the work.

We have also for sale our "PLAIN AMERICAN," a beautiful family machine, at a Reduced Price. This machine does all that is done on the Combination except the Overseaming and Button-hole work.

Office and Salesrooms,

S. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut,

1 27 thstu8mrp PHILADELPHIA.

GROCERIES, ETC.

FRENCH GOODS.

PURE OLIVE OIL,
SMALL AND TENDER
FRENCH PEAS,
MUSHROOMS,
TRUFFLES,
FRESH MACCARONI and
VERMICELLI,
CHOICE PRUNES.

E. BRADFORD CLARKE,

Successor to Simon Colton & Clarke,

S.W. Corner Broad and Walnut,

5 tuths PHILADELPHIA.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

FINE DRESS SHIRTS.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

No. 814 CHESNUT STREET, PHILA.

GENTLEMEN'S FANCY GOODS

IN FULL VARIETY. [1 8 stuthrp

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING RELINquished the Heating of Buildings by Steam or Water, it will be continued by

WILLIAM H. WISTAR,

lately superintending that department of their business, whom they recommend to their friends

Nov. 19, 1869. MORRIS, TASKER & CO.

WISTAR & BOULTON.

No. 227 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

HEATING BY

STEAM OR HOT WATER.

PLANS OF PIPE CUT TO ORDER.

LAUNDRIES AND CULINARY APPARATUS FITTED UP. 11 28 3m5p

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS
10 15 tuthstu DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

INSURANCE.

UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804.

FIRE, MARINE, AND INLAND INSURANCE.

OFFICE, N. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, EXCHANGE BUILDING.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its charter:—

Marine Premiums written during the year ending January 1, 1870		$103,373·46
Marine Premiums not earned January 1, 1869		40,204·76
		$143,668·22
Fire Premiums written same period	$36,504·36	
Fire Premiums not earned January 1, 1869	33,322·06	
		69,827·02
		95·24
Earned Premiums during the year ending as above:—		
Marine	$107,144·05	
Fire	32,589·79	
Interest on investments, salvages, etc.	26,911·61	
		$166,645·45
Losses, expenses, etc., during same time:—		
Marine losses	$56,222·27	
Fire losses	54,615·32	
Reinsurance and commissions	13,702·22	
Return Premiums	10,231·87	
Rent, salaries and expenses	11,077·65	
United States tax and State tax	2,972·02	
		153,822·05
		$12,823·40

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, JANUARY 1, 1870.

State of Pennsylvania Six per cent. Bonds	$10,000·00
City of Philadelphia Six per cent. Bonds	15,000·00
Camden and Amboy Railroad Six per cent. Bonds, 1889	11,200·00
Camden and Amboy Railroad Six per cent. Bonds, 1883	3,500·00
Camden and Amboy Railroad Six per cent. Bonds, 1875	17,000·00
Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six per cent. Bonds	10,000·00
Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Six per cent. Bonds	14,610·00
Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six per cent. Bonds	1,000·00
Schuylkill Navigation Company Six per cent. Bonds	18,000·00
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Six per cent. Bonds	10,000·00
Wyoming Valley Canal Six per cent. Bonds	11,000·00
Pittsburg Water Loan Seven per cent. Bonds	7,000·00
North Pennsylvania Railroad Six per cent. Bonds	10,000·00
North Pennsylvania Railroad Seven per cent. Bonds	4,000·00
Lehigh Valley Railroad Six per cent. Bonds	5,000·00
100 shares Little Schuylkill Railroad	5,000·00
173 shares Pennsylvania Railroad	8,650·50
100 shares North Pennsylvania Railroad	5,000·00
48 shares Delaware Railroad	1,200·00
106 shares Wyoming Valley Canal	5,300·00
68 shares Philadelphia National Bank	6,800·00
88 shares Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank	8,800·00
88 shares Delaware Mutual Safe Insurance Company	2,200·00
160 shares Phœnix Insurance Company	1,600·00
4 shares American West India Steamship Company	400·00
20 shares Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	5,000·00
1404 shares Union Mutual Insurance Company	14,040·00
Par value	$203,506·00
Market value	$183,935·00
Bills receivable for premiums	27,748·30
Sundry accounts due for premiums	8,351·37
Cash in bank $16,738·44	
Cash in drawer 72·28	
Loans on call, with collateral 18,300·00	35,160·72
	$255,695·39

DIRECTORS.

RICHARD S. SMITH,	S. DELBERT,
A. R. BORIE,	SOLOMON TOWNSEND,
JOHN H. IRWIN,	J. S. PEROT,
NEWBERRY A. SMITH,	JOHN MOSS,
WILLIAM C. KENT,	LEMUEL COFFIN,
HENRY LEWIS,	C. H. CUMMINGS,
J. P. STEINER,	J. H. TILGE,
EDWARD L. CLARK,	W. D. WINSOR,
GEORGE LEWIS,	JAMES L. BEWLEY,
SAMUEL C. COOK,	CHARLES D. REED,
WILLIAM S. BAIRD,	ISAAC HOUGH,
CHARLES WHEELER,	CHARLES E. MORGAN.

RICHARD S. SMITH, President.
JOHN MOSS, Secretary. 2 5 9t rp

STATEMENT

OF THE

UNITED SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY

Of Pennsylvania,

OFFICE, S. E. Corner FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

Published in accordance with Sec. 10 of Charter

Capital of the Company.....$1,000,000·00

Assets.

Bonds and Mortgages (first liens)	$70,000·00	
U. S. 5-20 Bonds	34,014·50	
Loans on Collateral Security	15,000·00	
Premium Notes (on Policies in force)	4,995·63	
Deferred Premiums	8,389·37	
Premiums in hands of Agents	12,216·11	
Office Furniture	3,690·76	
Interest accrued to Jan 1	1,350·00	
Cash on hand	3,917·18	
		$153,579·55
Amount of Capital subscribed but not called in		900,000·00
Total Capital and Assets		$1,053,579·55

Business of the Company for 1869.

INCOME.

Premiums for the year	$83,029·22	
Interest for the year	7,379·71	
		$90,399·93

DISBURSEMENTS.

Commissions to agents, of which $2947·33 was in full for future commissions	$16,047·98	
Medical examinations, licenses, and fees to different States	3,502·56	
Amount paid to Treasurer State of Pennsylvania, being State tax on charter	1,350·00	
Salaries	6,956·00	
Rents, Revenue Stamps, and surrendered Policies	4,088·19	
Agency Expenses, Account Books, Printing, Stationery, Advertising, and all other expenses	23,068·09	
	$54,912·82	

2 5 3t

GEORGE H. STUART, President.
THOMAS W. EVANS, Vice-President.
WM. GETTY, Manager.
C. F. BETTS, Secretary.

EDUCATIONAL.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S

CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY,

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 S. TENTH Street.

Thorough preparation for Business or College.

Special attention given to Practical Mathematics, Surveying, Civil Engineering, etc.

A first-class Primary Department. [1 19 1m

Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut street.

MISS SUSAN GALTON BEGS TO ANnounce that she will give instruction in SINGING AND PIANO.

Term beginning March 1.

Address, care W. H. Boner & Co., No. 1102 CHESNUT Street. 1 26 4w*

THE SECOND SESSION OF THE academic year of the STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE, a select family boarding school for boys, South Amboy, N. J., will commence on February 1, 1870.

1 25 1m* J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M., Principal.

H. D. GREGORY, A. M., CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 1108 MARKET Street. [1 17 1m*

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTIlated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street next door to the Post Office. 11 19 rp6

INSURANCE.

Twenty-Second Annual Report

OF THE

PENN MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

CHARTERED IN 1847.

Office, No. 921 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

SAMUEL C. HUEY, PRESIDENT.

SAMUEL E. STOKES, VICE-PRESIDENT.

JOHN W. HORNOR, A. V. P. and ACTUARY.

H. S. STEPHENS, SECRETARY.

Premiums, interest, etc., up to December 31, 1869		$966,235·20
Losses paid during the year	$144,700·00	
This is $105,000 less than the tables call for.		
Expenses, commissions, taxes, etc.	170,275·37	
		314,975·37
Net earnings for the year 1869		$651,259·83

ASSETS.

United States, State, City and Company Loans, Ground Rents, Mortgages, Real Estate, Office, Furniture, cash on hand,

Cost, $2,947,979·83. Market value, $3,024,473·94.

SOLICITOR.

HENRY C. TOWNSEND.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

ED. HARTSHORNE, M. D., No. 1439 Walnut street.
EDWARD A. PAGE, M. D., No. 1415 Walnut street.

In attendance at the Office of the Company from 1 to 2 P. M., daily. 2 7tf

FOR SALE.

ARCH ST. RESIDENCE

FOR SALE.

The large and commodious FOUR-STORY BRICK DWELLING, on the south side of ARCH Street, No. 1820, with elegant Back Buildings, furnished with every modern convenience and improvements. Lot 22 feet front by 160 feet to Cuthbert street.

If desirable, the furniture can be purchased with the house. Terms easy. A greater portion of the money can remain on mortgage. Apply to

HENRY HUDDY,

1 5 tf No. 145 North SECOND Street

TO RENT.

NEARLY FINISHED!

TO RENT,

The Two Spacious Five-Story Iron Front

STORE BUILDINGS,

30 or 60 by 162 feet,

Nos. 311 and 313 ARCH Street,

SUITABLE FOR ANY

WHOLESALE BUSINESS.

In Size, Style, Convenience, Light and Location Superior to any in the City.

Back Outlet and Castway into Cherry Street,

With Steam Hoist and Heat.

LARGE UPPER ROOMS

For Business or Manufacturing, with or without Power. Apply to

E. KETTERLINUS,

N. W. Corner ARCH and FOURTH Sts.

2 5 stuthtf PHILADELPHIA.

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 723 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address THOMAS S. FLETCHER,

12 10tf Delanco, N. J.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK Dwelling, No. 655 North Twelfth street, above Wallace. Three story double back buildings, with all modern conveniences complete. Rent, $300. Inquire on premises. 1 27tf

WANTS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A HOUSE containing at least 20 Rooms, located between Chesnut and Pine and Broad and Seventeenth streets. Must have all the modern improvements and be in thorough repair. Rent not to exceed $3000 per annum. Address A. P. O., Box 2887. 2 4 6t

COAL.

ANOTHER REDUCTION.

BEST QUALITY WHITE ASH.

STOVE.....$6·50 PER TON
LARGE NUT.....$5·50 PER TON

ALSO,

SUPERIOR BEAVER MEADOW LEHIGH.

STOVE.....$7·25 PER TON
NUT.....$6·75 PER TON

Delivered to any par of the city.

MITCHELL'S COAL DEPOT,

12 22 2m Corner of NINTH and GIRARD Avenue.

PERCIVAL E. BELL. HEWSON HEAPIN

PERCIVAL E. BELL & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal,

DEPOT: No. 1236 North NINTH Street,

1 7 West Side, below Master.

Branch Office, No. 407 RICHMOND Street.

W. H. TAGGART,

COAL DEALER.

COAL OF THE BEST QUALITY, PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR FAMILY USE.

1208, 1210 and 1212 WASHINGTON AV.,

12 1 2m Between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.

PURE LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL FAMILY, FACTORY, AND BITUMINOUS COALS.

Large stock always on hand.

Southeast corner THIRTEENTH and WILLOW Streets

12 18 6m W. W. & G. D. HAINES.

DRY GOODS.

E. R. LEE,

No. 43 North EIGHTH Street.

CARD! CARD! CARD!

Having Purchased for Cash

The Hosiery and Underwear Stock

Of a First-class House Declining the Business,

WILL OFFER FOR SALE AT

50 Cents on the Dollar, Cartwright & Warner's Best Goods.

Ladies' and Gents' Spring and Summer Vests.
Boys' and Misses' Summer Vests.
Ladies' and Gents' heavy Merino Vests.
Ladies' fine Balbriggan Hose.
Ladies' fine English Hose.
Ladies' fine French Lisle Thread Hose.
Ladies' Iron Frame Hose.
Gents' Balbriggan Half Hose.
Gents' super-stout and fine English Half Hose.
Gents' fine full regular Half Hose, 15 and 19.
Children's fine English Long Hose.
Children's fine English Three-quarter Hose.
Children's fine English Half Hose.
Children's Merino Half, Three-quarter, and Long Hose.
Children's Cashmere Hose.

We would call especial attention of Ladies and Gentlemen desirous of obtaining

UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY

(At one-half the value) for the present and coming season, to the ABOVE STOCK. The cheapest ever offered. 2 5 3t

1870.

SPECIALTIES

AT

"THORNLEY'S,"

EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

WE OFFER IMMENSE BARGAINS IN

BLACK SILKS.

Good Black Silks for $1·50.
Rich Gro Grain Black Silks at $1·62.
Heavy Gro Grain Black Silks at $1·75.
Very Rich and Heavy Gro Grain at $2.
Magnificent Quality for $2·25, $2·50, and $3.
The very best for $3·25, $3·50, and $4.
Blues, Greens, Browns, Modes, Queen's Greys, etc., for $2.

Paisley and Broche Shawls,

REDUCED TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.

A fresh importation of BAJOU'S KID GLOVES.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,

CORNER OF

EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,

2 3 thstu6 PHILADELPHIA.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

CONTINUATION OF SALE

The balance of Stock in Store,

No. 920 CHESNUT Street,

WILL BE CLOSED OUT AT RETAIL.

The entire stock is now on first floor. Store open on MONDAY, the 7th inst.

REAL BARGAINS MAY BE EXPECTED.

THE HORSE, WAGON, MIRRORS, and WAX FIGURES. 2 8 2t

MRS. R. DILLON, NO. 323 AND 331 SOUTH Street, has a large assortment of fine Millinery for Ladies and Misses, Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc. 1 4 6

ZEPHYRS AND GERMANTOWN WOOLS, Stocking Yarns of all kinds; Tidy, Crochet, and Mending Cotton, wholesale and retail, at Factory, No. 1094 LOMBARD Street. 11 23 3m

GOODS FOR THE LADIES.

GRAND OPENING OF SPRING FASHIONS

IN

Imported Paper Patterns,

TUESDAY, MAROH 1, 1870.

The old established and only reliable Paper Pattern Dress and Cloak Making Emporium.

Dresses made to fit with ease and elegance in 24 hours' notice.

MRS. M. A. BINDER'S recent visit to Paris enables her to receive Fashions, Trimmings and Fancy Goods superior to anything in this country.

New in design. Moderate in price.

A perfect system of Dress Cutting taught.

Cutting, Basting, Pinking.

Fashion Books and Goffering Machines for sale.

Sets of Patterns for Merchants and Dress Makers now ready, at

MRS. M. A. BINDER'S,

1101,

N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut.

Carefully note the name and number, to avoid being deceived. 2 6 stuth6

CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET-KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, Etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at

P. MADEIRA'S,

1 20 No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

PERSONAL.

HEIRS AT LAW OF OLIVER JOHNSTON or JOHNSON, late of New York, wanted. He had a brother Arthur and a sister Eliza, wife of James Scott, residing in Philadelphia. Apply to J. TOWNSHEND, lawyer, No. 129 FULTON Street, N. Y. 2 7 3t

MCCXXVIII.—I WOULD RESpectfully inform Undertakers that, in order to meet the increased demand for my patent BURIAL CASKETS, I have taken the large Factory at

No. 1228 RIDGE AVENUE.

With my enlarged facilities, I am now prepared to supply promptly all orders in city or country.

2 4 thstu3m E. S. EARLEY.

"MUSCHACHITO MIO."

BY JEAN INGELOW.

I have a brother who is a midshipman.

That announcement is easily made, and to sisters who are not in similar case it is of no particular signification, but to those who are it suggests a great deal. For midshipmen, like other boys, come home sometimes to cheer the hearts of their relatives; and how they spend their time when enjoying these visits is well known to the initiated, but the world in general can form but a meagre notion of it.

A midshipman, when he comes home, soon makes his family feel that no part of the house, inside or outside, is inaccessible to him; windows are handier things than doors to come in at, if one may judge of his habits; there is no tree in the topmost branch of which he will not sit cross-legged, cracking filberts; there is no rook's nest, however high, that he has not poked his fingers into; poplars are a joke to him, and he makes no more of oaks and chestnuts than he does of haystacks.

Other boys are contented to sit on chairs and eat their lunch in a dining-room, but a midshipman loves to eat up aloft, and carries his provisions, sometimes plate, glass, and all, to the top of the green-house, where, strange to say, he never breaks the glass; or to the top of the pigeon house, which is a very handy place, because of the weathercock, upon which he can hang his cap and jacket.

He comes in smelling of smoke, and presents you with some sooty young jackdaws, which he has just got out of the top of the chimney.

He spends a sovereign in rope, such as boxes are corded with; it comes home from the shop in a cart; some of it he makes into rope ladders, and runs up and down them like a squirrel; other lengths are twisted into cats'-cradles up in the trees, or festooned from one to the other, and upon these he disports himself and travels audaciously from tree to tree without touching the deck. Oh that her Majesty could conveniently be served without so much agility and such marvellous powers of swarming!

Finally he goes away again upon his country's service, and his relatives have the comfort of knowing that, whatever he may have done at home, the feats that he is performing perhaps at that very moment in the rigging of H. M. S. the ——, make his other feats nothing and not worth mentioning.

The best receipt I know of for keeping a midshipman on *terra firma* is to tell him a story. Under favorable circumstances I have known this to succeed for two or three hours together, if it is done in the open air and among newly-cut hay; the lines of hay, I suppose, remind them of waves; for certain it is I never knew a midshipman run off over these lines, and I have tried the experiment several times, and on more than one of these generally refractory subjects.

Sometimes my brother could be drawn into relating a story himself; some adventure that he had met with, or some wonderful thing that he had seen; for this said midshipman, though scarcely yet fourteen years of age, has visited every quarter of the globe, and known both shipwreck and tornado.

Once he told me such a curious story, showing the value of presence of mind, that I wrote it down shortly afterwards, and I now offer it to you, divested of nearly all the language of the sea; its interest partly depends, in my mind, upon the fact that but for this singular presence of mind he probably would not have lived to tell it.

"I suppose you have heard of Cumano?" he began; ignorance on such subjects as terrestrial magnetism, navigation, and the internal arrangements of a ship seeming to his mind inconsistent with knowledge on any other points.

"How can you ask such a question?" I answered. "Yes, of course, I have, and I have read an account of it in Humboldt; it is a town in the northern part of South America."

"Oh, well, I thought you might not know about it; at least I thought you might not know about the experiments that have been made there; about the *variations*, and all that." He then added something about a volcanic country, and the "inclination," and the "dip," and I thought I would not commit myself, so I merely said that I had read Sir John Ross's book, and how he went in search of the magnetic poles.

"Oh, well," he answered, "then I needn't explain it to you. I did tell you that we lay off Cumano for some time, and that we were sent up the country to that convent on the mountain; Talbot and Owen and I were sent with the second and third lieutenants and the doctor, to the heights above Cumano, with the chronometers and the instruments."

"Was it a long journey?" I inquired.

"No, not long, only difficult; it took several days. You cannot think what an extraordinary shore there is in that part of South America. When the tide goes out it uncovers acres of trees; their stems and lower branches are thickly incrusted with slimy mud, and yet they live and grow in the salt water. They are mangroves, and have great, flapping, fleshy leaves, almost as thick as a person's hand. You never saw such unwholesome-looking trees; they steam with the heat till the mud is dry and caked upon them, and then the tide comes up and wets it again.

"We travelled up the country on mules; it was intensely hot, and so steep when once we begin to ascend the mountain that I should no more have thought the mules could climb up with us than I should have expected them to get up to the masthead, and yet they did contrive it, and took up the instruments too. Where there were no trees for shelter the country was nothing but dead grass, dust, and rents cracked in the ground—some of these rents were three feet across, and had lizards hiding in them and crayfish—but under the shade of the forest everything dripped with moisture, and we were so wet when we came out that our clothes and the mules steamed visibly, but the sun soon dried it up.

"We spent three days at the convent on the mountain, and the monks were very kind to us and tried to teach us some of their Spanish words. I used to think that monks were dark, dignified fellows, solemn and rather silent; but these monks were very greasy ones! and they had such dirty hands and gowns, that I've no doubt soap must be very hard to get, up there, and water too.

"There could not be a stranger place than that convent. It was built on a flat piece of land at the top of the mountain, and about as large as this field (four acres); on three sides there was a precipice, and if you walked to the edge you could see the trees growing below, and the apes springing about them. On the fourth side you could drop stones into a tara or lake a thousand feet below you, and yet almost overhanging this lake is the path downward.

"You would hardly call it a path at all. Imagine the steepest descent down which it would be possible to slide without danger of tumbling head foremost, and then imagine that upon it was built upon it a wall thirty or forty feet high, and that the path was the top of the wall, and you will have a very good notion of what it was like."

"But do you mean that there really was a wall?" I inquired.

"Oh, no; but I mean that up a great part of that side of the mountain runs a sort of spine of rock scarcely wide enough in some places for two mules to walk upon abreast; it is flat at the top and bare of trees. The mountain itself is covered with such dense forest that you can imagine nothing like it here; in some parts the 'spine' is higher than the forest, and you look down on the tops of the trees; in others they reach above it and overshadow it.

"Well, we three youngsters were left with the old monks for a day after the rest of the party were gone down again; and then we set off, Talbot and Owen and I, with two Indians and two of the fattest of the old monks, who seemed so infirm that it was surprising to see how well they rode. It was the most piping-hot morning and the stillest that you can imagine when we rode out at the court-yard of the convent. We thought we never were to begin the descent; those monks were so afraid we should be playing some tricks or getting ourselves hurt for want of care, that they all collected round us, shaking their heads at us, and, with the greatest gravity, trying to let us understand that we ought to be grave and serious, as if we had not come up the very same path. However, I must say it's ten times easier getting up than going down, and it was very kind of the old fellows to be sorry to part with us, for we led them such a life while we were there; in fact, our clambering about really frightened them out of their wits.

"So off we set, and at first we made scarcely any way; the mules are cunning creatures, and would not go a step faster for coaxing or whipping; they stepped along the spine as daintily as a lady who is afraid of wetting her feet, first a little to one side, then to the other, so that I could have thrown my cap down right into the water if I had liked, and I would have done it, only one of the monks, when we frightened him, used to heave up such deep groans, that we all knew how thankful he would be when we were safe out of his hands.

"There are two forests there, one above the other; first, there are the trees with branches like our oaks and elms, only covered with flowers, large white, yellow, and scarlet blossoms; great creepers twine over them; they are like cables, only green and hairy, and here and there bursting out with queer flowers, some like wax globes, some like tufts of feathers, others all thick and powdery, with red pollen strewing the ground beneath, and others dripping honey. This was under forest, out of it sprang tall trunks, bare, like mists, and spread out their tops just like umbrellas held out to shade under the trees from the sun.

"We were nearly an hour going down the first thousand feet to the lake; after that, the way was not so steep, and the spine of rock was lower, for the trees of the upper forest overshadowed us. Nothing seemed to live in them; but the under forest perfectly swarmed with monkeys, squirrels, lizards, yellow snakes, birds and butterflies. You can't think what a noise and fuss was going on there; it was perfectly stunning. First we would come to a whole flock of blue parrots with rose-colored top-knots; they were tearing to pieces a quantity of white, fleshy flowers with their strong beaks, and feeding on a yellow seed that was in them. Sometimes the way was perfectly white with these flowers, and not one was left on the tree, while the birds sat on the boughs absolutely panting with the toil of tearing them up. Next we would come to a whole tribe of little monkeys, screaming, and squalling, and boxing one another's ears, and altogether making such a distraction that the cockpit, when we are all making as much noise as we possibly can, is nothing to it."

"This I thought was saying a good deal for the powers of the monkeys, and so I intimated to my brother.

"Ah, wait till you hear those monkeys," was his reply;" "in the hardest gale that ever blew, when the canvas was tearing and the spars splitting, I'll engage to say they would have been heard as clearly as in a calm."

"But the noise subsided as it became hotter, and at noonday there was not a sound in the forest; and it was droll to see the cockatoos hanging to the branches by their beaks, just like game in a shop, and with the white film half drawn over their eyes, showing as plainly as possible that they were so hot that they did not know what to do with themselves.

"At noon we came into a sort of bower in a level place; it was perfectly overhung, and the trees were so matted and laced up with the creepers that not an inch of sky could be seen nor a waft of air felt; drops of water fell from the leaves, and a warm steam rose from everything. But there was a perfect shade, and as there was abundant room for us all to sit down and rest and unsaddle the mules, we did all we could to persuade the monks to rest there. Besides, we were hungry, and we kept putting our fingers to our mouths, and telling as well as we could that we wanted something to eat; but they shook their heads and made us understand that this place was infested with snakes.

"We looked out from under the trees, and there again in the glare of the sunbeam was the spine of rock, now winding downwards almost across the mountain; the seat striking up from it made our eyes burn and our head ache; but it was not very steep now, and it was nearly as broad as the turnpike roads here, so that I could have got down by the help of my hand and the plants. So off we set again; and now, as there was no danger, we went as we liked, and I led the way.

"I noticed a great lump of something lying in the path; it was as big as a calf, of a gray color, and covered with white; if I thought about it at all, I thought it was a stone. I never absolutely looked at it till we were within one pace of it, and then my eyes seemed drawn to it, and fixed upon it. It was a serpent. The mule sprung back and snorted; her eyes looked as if they would start from her head.

"There she lay, the odious thing, sleek and fat, all coiled up and knotted, and her little eyes leering at me with a horrid sort of deceitful smile in them. It could not have been more than one moment that I sat gaping at her, but it seemed a year, and then the mule cried out almost like a human creature, and turned round and tore up past the other mules, straining and stumbling, and still uttering that fearful cry, till in two or three minutes we were up again in that level place; and I turned and saw all the other mules but one tearing up the ascent, and poor little Owen straining up on foot.

"There was dust in the road—first I saw only that—then in the twinkling of an eye I saw Owen's mule creeping up slowly, and my first thought was wonder where the serpent could be; and my next wonder at the tremendously long tail that this mule was trailing after her. In another instant this tail was reared up, and brandished over her back, and she was sprawling on the road; and the tail was that great serpent. Directly the serpent and the mule were rolled up together into one mass, and rocking from side to side, and writhing and struggling. At last—the wretched mule kicking still—they both fell together over the edge of the precipice, and went plump into the top of a tree, and while we sat quaking and looking on, they crashed down from thence, and rolled among the ferns and canes, and were lost.

"It was a horrid sight; and when I got over my surprise a little, I found we had all dismounted, and that Owen was standing wringing his hands and crying with all his might; and then, after that, he stopped and burst out laughing till he made himself cry again.

"Of course we did not like those old monks to see an English boy crying, and we kept patting him on the back, talking to him. At last he seemed to wake up all on a sudden and begin to look about him.

"'Well, old fellow,' Talbot said to him, 'how are you now?'

"'Oh,' he said, 'I'm all right. What are we waiting for?'

"But presently he remembered all about it. He was last, it seems, and as each mule came up to the serpent it shied and dashed up the ascent, but his mule actually put her foot into the middle of the creature, slid it down among the sleek folds, and at once seemed paralyzed, and never stirred, but kept gazing at the thing as it uncurled itself and began to hiss softly.

"Owen said he did not remember how he got off, nor anything else, till he found us all shaking him, and telling him that he was quite safe; and he kept shivering and crying out, while he described the serpent's eyes, 'Oh, the hissing monster! I hate her—I do hate her!' And, do you know, it has seemed to me rather shocking ever since, that instead of feeling thankful that we were all safe, I could think of nothing but that text in the Bible about Haman!"

"What text, my dear boy?" I asked him.

"Why that account of how Haman came home and told his wife about his riches and his honors, and the distinctions that the king had conferred upon him, and then ended by saying, 'But all this avails me nothing so long as I see Mordecai the Jew sitting in the king's gate.'

"I cannot see any connection between the text and the serpent," I observed; "how came you to think of such a subject?"

"'It flashes into my mind directly, and I thought to myself, what is the good of having this world to live in, if such odious reptiles as this are to share it with us. How I did loathe that serpent; it quite curdles my blood even now when I think of her!'

"'I have often heard people speak of that peculiar hatred,' I replied, 'and refer it to the enmity that God placed between the serpent and the seed of the woman.'

"Yes; so the chaplain told us afterwards. I have often heard lions and tigers roar, when I have been keeping the middle watch, and have felt a good deal of fear, and a sort of respect for them, but no disgust. It was grand in the dark to listen; it made one think. Oh, you jolly old fellow, I'm glad you're not crushing my bones! But when you have once heard a serpent hiss, and seen his sleek body and the hideous leer in his eyes, it does not seem enough to have escaped, only to have looked at him sometimes makes you feel ill for days afterwards with disgust and fear.

"But I was going to tell you what a brave thing Talbot did; as long as I live I shall always think it was the bravest thing that could be, and I shall respect him as much as any grown-up man, though he is only two years older than I am.

"I told you that we had all dismounted in that shady place; the mules were standing huddled together, but we were in no fear of the serpent, for we knew she would not quit her prey; so we all sat down, and the kind old monks broke off some branches, and we all began to fan ourselves with them, while they got out some provisions. There was a sort of patty, made of the flesh of iguanas—very nice these creatures are, I can tell you—and then there was some cake of Indian corn, and some baked parrots; but just as we put the very first mouthful into our mouths, Talbot started up as if he was perfectly astonished, and said to us, 'Why, youngsters, we shall never be on board ship by sundown if we stop to rest here, and you know what our orders were;' and in an instant he threw down his cassava and bread, and began to saddle one of the mules with all his might. We were extremely surprised; we did not know that the order had been at all urgent. The monks too were surprised; they arose with many bows, and as plainly as possible let him understand that it was their wish and intention to rest. But the more they said, the faster Talbot saddled. Their bows and politeness changed to anger, and still the saddles went on; they thought he could not understand, but they understood that he was perfectly bent upon setting off again forthwith; and boy as he was, they did not seem to know what to do to prevent it. We were rather sullen at being so disturbed; but Talbot's manner and determination so amazed us, that when he ordered Owen to get up and mount, the poor little fellow obeyed instantly. Talbot struck the mule with a whip, and off she set down the spine. 'Now then,' he said to me, 'up with you, T—, your mule's ready.' He was trembling with hurry and impatience. 'No,' I said, 'it suits me to wait a little longer.' I shall never forget his face then, it seemed to express so many things—terror, entreaty, and determination. 'I've no time to wait,' he said, 'but if you don't mount this instant, T—, I *must* strike you.' He was far stronger than I, but as he lifted up the whip I knocked up the handle, and it fell. Instantly he turned to the Indians, they obeyed him, and set off without a word, then the astonished monks, casting melancholy eyes on the provisions, were somehow made to mount. I don't know how he did it; but I suppose they were so amazed at his behavior and his audacity, that they had no sense left to contend; and Talbot gave each mule such a blow at parting, that she set off at full speed.

"And then he turned to me. 'Now, then,' he said, 'there is but this one mule left for both of us; mount and be quick.' I felt that he had no right to command, and I was angry and astonished. I fixed my eyes on him for a moment; his whole face seemed to be changed by his impatience, and worked and quivered with it. I heard the pattering hoofs of the other mules; they were still audible. If I could have known! 'No,' I said to him, 'I will not go till I have an explanation.'

"'Very well, then,' he answered, 'there it is.' He had already got his hand on my shoulder to urge my mounting; he now turned his eyes towards the most shady and secluded end of the bower, and there—oh, it makes me cold to think of it!—there, on a rock, folded and reposing, lay another serpent, just like the one we had seen before. It was watching us, and bathing its long, slender tongue in a narrow sunbeam. Instead of springing up and setting off for my life, I could not stir, nor breathe, nor get my eyes away from the fearful creature; but Talbot dragged me up by main force, and mounted behind me; and off we set slowly—oh, how slowly!

"We had no whip to urge on the mule with, for I had dropped it when I snatched it from Talbot, and I shall never forget the terrors of the next five minutes. At last the mule caught sight of her companions and mended her pace, and in a few minutes we came to an open sward, where only a few trees were scattered here and there.

"When we had found a really safe place where the rock sheltered us, and where there were no crevices in which any creature could hide itself, we all lay down, and Talbot made an apology to the monks; and I contrived to explain to them what he had done. They were exceedingly delighted with his presence of mind, and kept repeating, *Muschachito mio, Muschachito mio.**

"Talbot told us that he saw the serpent the moment the provisions were served up, and was so frightened at first that for an instant he thought of springing on a mule, dashing down the slope again, and then turning round when he was safe to warn us of our danger. As he really did something so different, I think it was very honorable of him to confess this first intention."

"Yes, indeed," I replied; "and I think he showed wonderful presence of mind and a noble courage."

"I was sure you would say so. He said that he then considered the confusion and fright we should all be in—rushing this way and that way, some running down on foot, others hindering one another, perhaps frightening the mules and letting them run away—and you must remember our lives almost depended on these mules; we could not get either up or down the mountain without them; and then you must remember, too, that Owen, after the fright he had, was not fit for much. If it had been any other wild animal, of course he would have told us at once; but as it was a serpent, he feared we should be paralyzed, and if not that, get dispersed and fall over the precipice, besides, he hoped at first that it was asleep, and dreaded lest any noise should waken it. As for me, my behavior when he was obliged to show it to me makes me think it should not have escaped. I shall always think that Talbot saved my life, for the serpent was beginning to uncoil himself."

"There can be very little doubt that he did," said I, "and most probably he was asleep when Talbot first saw him, and might have been awoke by the noise you made in quarrelling together."

"We were told afterwards, that those ash-colored serpents are believed always to live in pairs," proceeded my brother, "for when one is killed, another is almost sure to be seen about the same spot."

"I hope after this second escape you did not think of Haman," I observed.

"No, I didn't," said my brother, with a much more thoughtful face than was common with him.

"When you think of the fear and hatred with which you regarded the serpent," I continued, "you should consider that this enmity was implanted because our first parents were tempted to sin, by Satan, under the form of a serpent; and that it is sin which we ought to fear and dread, far more than the serpent, which can inflict no injury, excepting to the body. You should be grateful, too, that the promise given so long ago has been fulfilled by our Redeemer—the promise that 'the seed of the woman should bruise the serpent's head.'"

"Yes," said my brother; "that was what the ship's chaplain said to us when we came on board."

And so ended my brother's story.

* My brave boy, or, brave fellow.

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PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, January 10, 1870.

Sealed Proposals will be received until 3 P. M. on the 1st day of MARCH, 1870, for furnishing all the "Stamped Envelopes" and "Newspaper Wrappers" which this Department may require during a period of four years, commencing 1st of July, 1870, viz.:—

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

No. 1. Note size, 2¾ by 4¼ inches, of white paper.

No. 2. Ordinary letter size, 3 1-16 by 5⅝ inches, of white, buff, canary, or cream-colored paper, or in such proportion of either as may be required.

No. 3. Full letter size (ungummed on flap, for circulars), 3¼ by 5½ inches, of the same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 4. Full letter size, 3¼ by 5⅝ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 5. Extra letter size (ungummed on flap, for circulars), 3¼ by 6¼ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 6. Extra letter size, 3⅜ by 6¼ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 7. Official size, 3⅝ by 8⅛ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 8. Extra official size, 4½ by 9¾ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS,

6¼ by 9¾ inches, of buff or manilla paper.

All the above envelopes and wrappers to be embossed with postage stamps of such denominations, styles, and colors, and to bear such printing on the face, and to be made in the most thorough manner, of paper of approved quality, manufactured specially for the purpose, with such water marks or other devices to prevent imitation as the Postmaster-General may direct.

The envelopes to be thoroughly and perfectly gummed, the gumming on the flap of each (except for circulars) to be put on not less than half an inch in width the entire length. The wrappers to be gummed not less than three-fourths of an inch in width across the end.

All envelopes and wrappers must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, each to contain not less than two hundred and fifty of the letter or extra letter size, and one hundred each of the official or extra official size, separately. The newspaper wrappers to be packed in boxes to contain not less than two hundred and fifty each. The boxes are to be wrapped and sealed, or securely fastened in strong manilla paper, so as to safely bear transportation by mail for delivery to postmasters. When two thousand or more envelopes are required to fill the order of a postmaster, the straw or pasteboard boxes containing the same must be packed in strong wooden cases, well strapped with hoop-iron, and addressed; but when less than two thousand are required, proper labels of direction, to be furnished by an agent of the Department, must be placed upon each package by the contractor. Wooden cases, containing envelopes or wrappers to be transported by water routes, must be provided with suitable water-proofing. The whole to be done under the inspection and direction of an agent of the Department.

The envelopes and wrappers must be furnished and delivered with all reasonable despatch, complete in all respects, ready for use, and in such quantities as may be required to fill the daily orders of postmasters; the deliveries to be made either at the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., or at the office of an agent duly authorized to inspect and receive the same; the place of delivery to be at the option of the Postmaster-General, and the cost of delivering as well as all expense of packing, addressing, labeling, and water-proofing, to be paid by the contractor.

Bidders are notified that the Department will require, as a condition of the contract, that the envelopes and wrappers shall be manufactured and stored in such manner as to ensure security against loss by fire or theft. The manufactory must at all times be subject to the inspection of an agent of the Department, who will require the stipulations of the contract to be faithfully observed.

The dies for embossing the postage stamps on the envelopes and wrappers are to be executed to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General, in the best style, and they are to be provided, renewed, and kept in order at the expense of the contractor. The department reserves the right of requiring new dies for any stamps, or denominations of stamps not now used, and any changes of dies or colors shall be made without extra charge.

Specimens of the stamped envelopes and wrappers now in use may be seen at any of the principal post offices, but these specimens are not to be regarded as the style and quality fixed by the department as a standard for the new contract; bidders are therefore invited to submit samples of other and different qualities and styles, including the paper proposed as well as the manufactured envelopes, wrappers, and boxes, and make their bids accordingly.

The contract will be awarded to the bidder whose proposal, although it be not the lowest, is considered most advantageous to the Department, taking into account the prices, quality of the samples, workmanship, and the sufficiency and ability of the bidder to manufacture and deliver the envelopes and wrappers in accordance with the terms of this advertisement; and no proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a sufficient and satisfactory guarantee. The Postmaster-General also reserves the right to reject any and all bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Government require it.

Before closing a contract the successful bidder may be required to prepare new dies, and submit impressions thereof. THE USE OF THE PRESENT DIES MAY OR MAY NOT BE CONTINUED.

Bonds, with approved and sufficient sureties, in the sum of $200,000, will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, as required by the seventeenth section of the act of Congress, approved the 26th of August, 1842, and payments under said contract will be made quarterly, after proper adjustment of accounts.

The Postmaster-General reserves to himself the right to annul the contract whenever the same, or any part thereof, is offered for sale for the purpose of speculation; and under no circumstances will a transfer of the contract be allowed or sanctioned to any party who shall be, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, less able to fulfill the conditions thereof than the original contractor. The right is also reserved to annul the contract for a failure to perform faithfully any of its stipulations.

The number of envelopes of different sizes, and of wrappers issued to Postmasters during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1869, was as follows, viz.:—

No. 1. Note size—1,114,000.
No. 2. Ordinary letter size; (not heretofore used).
No. 3. Full letter size, (ungummed, for circulars) —4,150,000.
No. 4. Full letter size—67,367,500.
No. 5. Extra letter size, (ungummed, for circulars' —343,500.
No. 6. Extra letter size—4,204,500
No. 7. Official size—604,650.
No. 8. Extra official size—1700.
Wrappers—3,295,250.

Bids should be securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Stamped Envelopes and Wrappers," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
1 11 eodtM1 Postmaster General.

OFFICE OF THE SOUTH STREET BRIDGE COMMISSION, No. 224 S. FIFTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17, 1870.

Sealed Proposals for erecting a bridge over the river Schuylkill at South street will be received at the office of the Commission, in the Department of Surveys, No. 224 S. FIFTH Street, until 12 o'clock M. of the FIRST DAY OF MARCH, 1870, for the construction of a wrought-iron drawbridge, with Murphy's modification of the Pratt truss. To have cast-iron piers in river, and stone abutments, with approaches of retaining walls; arches of brick, and iron I girders, as described in the specification. The entire length of structure to be 2419 feet, the trues spans to be 155 feet each, with pivot draw, giving an opening of 77 feet on each side.

The proposal to be for an aggregate bid, to be accompanied by a bond with two approved sureties to an amount of $50,000. Fifteen per cent. to be retained as the work proceeds, until the same, inclusive of the $50,000 noted in bond, shall amount to fifteen per cent. of the contract price, after which the current estimates will be paid in full.

Plans may be seen and specifications obtained at the office of the Commission on and after the 28th instant.

MOSES A. DROPSIE,
1 25tuf6t President of the Commission.

MERRICK & SONS
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,
No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT-OFF STEAM ENGINE,
Regulated by the Governor.
MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE,
Patented June, 1868.
DAVID JOY'S
PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER
D. M. WESTON'S
PATENT SELF-CENTERING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE,
AND
HYDRO EXTRACTOR.
For Cotton or Woolen Manufacturers. 7 10 mwf
J. VAUGHAN MERRICK. WILLIAM H. MERRICK,
JOHN B. COPE.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE ERECTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received for the following work and materials required in the execution of the WALNUT Street portion of the PUBLIC BUILDINGS, to wit:—

For all the excavations, including the trenches for the foundations. The price to be stated per cubic yard, which is to cover all digging, hauling away the surplus earth, and cutting down and removing whatever trees may come in the way of the excavations, without extra measurement or allowance.

For taking down the terrace wall, cleaning the bricks, and piling them up adjacent to the buildings, taking down the iron railings, the gate piers, the coping of the wall and the steps, and depositing them on the grounds, and removing all the rubbish occasioned by the same. The price for this portion of the work to be stated *in gross*.

For concreting the entire foundation of the buildings with small broken stone, and cement, mortar, and grout, in conformity with the specifications. The depth of the concrete to be *three* feet, and the lateral dimensions to conform to the plans. The price to be stated per cubic foot, and to include all materials and labor.

For furnishing and delivering large-size building stone, the price to be stated per perch of 22 cubic feet, measured in the walls. Also, for select building stone, averaging 3 by 5 feet, and from 12 to 18 inches thick; the price for the same to be stated per cubic foot, delivered on the ground.

For building all the cellar walls, and the outside walls of the basement story, as high as the level line of the pavement, according to the plans and specifications. The price to be stated per perch of 22 cubic feet, laid in the walls, without extra measurement, and to include all labor and all materials except stone.

The contract or contracts will be awarded to the best and the lowest bidder or bidders, who will be required to give approved security for the faithful performance of the same.

The plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Architect, Mr. JOHN McARTHUR, JR., No. 205 S. SIXTH Street.

The proposals to be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Public Buildings," and addressed to JAMES V. WATSON, Chairman of the Committee on Contracts, and to be left at the office of the Commissioners of Public Buildings, in the new Court House, SIXTH Street, below Chesnut, on the 14th day of February next ensuing, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock A. M., at which time the bids will be opened, in the presence of such bidders as may wish to attend.

By order of the Committee on Contracts.
1 19 wfm 11t H. C. PUGH, Secretary.

HARDING'S EDITIONS
OF
THE HOLY BIBLE.
FAMILY, PULPIT, AND PHOTOGRAPH BIBLES,
FOR
WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.
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New and superb assortment, bound in Rich Levant Turkey Morocco, Paneled and Ornamental Designs, equal to the London and Oxford editions, at less than half their prices.
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The book trade and dealers in fancy articles will find the most extensive assortment of Photograph Albums in the country, and superior to any heretofore made. For great strength, durability, and cheapness, Harding's Patent Chain-back Albums are unrivalled. Purchasers will find it greatly to their advantage to examine these new lines of goods before making up their orders for stock.
Also, a large and splendid assortment of new styles of Photograph Albums made in the usual manner.
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The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agencies.
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The following rates of commission are allowed Stamps and Stamped Paper:—
On $25 and upwards.....2 per
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We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

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OILS
1 23 2m No. 132 S. SECOND Street.

DR. M. KLINE CAN CURE CUTANEOUS Eruptions, Marks on the Skin, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, and Nose, Sore Legs, and Sores of every conceivable character. Office, No. 3 S. ELEVENTH, between Chesnut and Market streets.

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

LIFE OF MARY RUSSELL MITFORD. Edited by Rev. A. G. K. L'Estrange. Two volumes. Published by Harper & Brothers, Philadelphia agents: Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger.

Miss Mitford is remembered at the present day only by her charming series of sketches entitled "Our Village," which in spite of the mutations of taste still retain their place in the regards of a select circle of readers. Her poems, tragedies, novels, and multifarious contributions to the magazines during a long and honorable literary career are forgotten, and it is in the least pretentious of her works that her memory is preserved. Miss Mitford, although she achieved a great popularity in her day, was not such a prominent literary character that there would seem to be any very decided call for a biography of her, and yet the two volumes before us are such pleasant reading that we are ready to excuse what seems to have been the over-zealousness of personal friends. The work is made up almost exclusively of the letters of Miss Mitford, with only such comments by the editor as will serve to explain them and make a connected story; and the record is at once most interesting to the reader and most honorable to the subject. Miss Mitford was compelled to use her pen from necessity, not choice, and she labored earnestly for many years to support herself, her mother, and a worthless, spendthrift father, who contrived to run through with two fortunes and to reduce his family to poverty. The affection which the daughter always manifested for this scamp is one of the traits that will commend her to the regards of those who peruse the story of her life, and her perpetual cheerfulness and earnest effort to rise superior to every discouragement reveal most of the secret of her literary success. Miss Mitford was intimate with many of the most celebrated men of her day, and her letters are full of lively gossip about poets, politicians, novelists, and actors who came under her notice. Her critical judgement was singularly acute, and although she sometimes, after the manner of women, jumped at conclusions, it is surprising to find how often her estimates of some of the literary lions of the day have been confirmed by the verdict of posterity. In her private letters she expressed her opinions about men and books, her likes and dislikes, with a freedom and candor that were not to be expected in any of her published writings, and it is this quality that gives these autobiographical epistles their chief value. Miss Mitford was a discriminating admirer of the United States, and her judgment of American writers was remarkably free from the traditional British prejudices. She considered America as the legitimate successor of the glories of British literature, and evinced a particular interest in our most prominent writers. To all who are interested in literary matters these volumes will have a particular charm, and they will find their appropriate place on the library shelf beside "Our Village."

—From J. B. Lippincott & Co. we have received the second part of "Lippincott's Universal Pronouncing Dictionary of Biography and Mythology." Dr. Thomas has bestowed many years of labor on this valuable work, which is undoubtedly the most important publication of its class that has ever been issued in this country. Indeed, in some of its features this "Dictionary" is unique, and it presents in a compact shape information that otherwise could only be obtained by tedious research through many volumes. For literary men, and in fact all who have occasion to use a work of reference, the labors of Dr. Thomas will have the highest value, and the "Dictionary" will take its place as one of the standard works of reference of the English language. It will be sold only to subscribers, and the publishers engage to complete it in forty-five parts at 50 cents each, or if it should be necessary to exceed that number, to furnish the supplementary parts free of charge. As a specimen of typography the work is in the highest degree creditable to the publishers. Part 2 brings the "Dictionary" down to the title "Ariadne."

The same house sends us "True Love," by Lady Di Beauclerk. This is a story of English high and low life, which, without developing any incidents of a very exciting character, is pleasantly written, and will repay a perusal.

—From J. P. Skelly & Co. we have received "Dainty Maurice," by Rena Ray, a religious story for children.

Lady Byron and Mrs. Leigh.

The *Quarterly Review* has already replied to Mrs. Stowe's "Lady Byron Vindicated," and explains the circumstances under which the important letters printed in its previous issue were brought to light. They were given on the authority of the Earl of Chichester, Lord William Godolphin Osborne, and Mr. George Leigh, the only surviving son of Colonel and Mrs. Leigh. Several others of similar purport are added, and also the following in which Lady Byron refers to the charge of incest which was then already whispered:—

"MIVART'S HOTEL, Feb. 20, 1816.—My dear Mrs. Villiers:—I consider your letter as a very kind proof of the justice you do to my feelings, which are by no means so absorbed in my own distress as to forget those of others, who, perhaps, suffer still more. I deeply regret the cause of the separation between Lord B. and myself, and none can occasion me more sorrow than that which you mention as reflecting on Mrs. Leigh's character; but as I can positively assert that *not one* of the many reports now current have been sanctioned or encouraged by me, my family, or my friends, I cannot consider myself in any degree responsible for them.

"During my residence under the same roof with Mrs. Leigh, all my friends have heard me express the most grateful and affectionate sense of her good offices towards me; and before I left the house, I wrote of her, and spoke of her, in those terms to every one who was intimate with me.

"In the present state of circumstances you must be aware that a publication of the real grounds of difference between Lord Byron and myself would be extremely improper, and, in conformity with the advice I have received, I must abstain from any further disclosure. It is very painful to me to be obliged in consequence to appear less confidential than I wish towards you. I have been with my father ever since I came to town, of course wishing to be as unobserved as possible; and it is insisted upon by my legal advisers that I shall have no communication with Piccadilly. I must ask free indulgence for this answer. You do not know the extreme perplexities and miseries of my present circumstances, or I should feel secure of it. At least, believe me, my dear Mrs. Villiers, yours most truly,

"The Hon. Mrs. Villiers. A. I. BYRON."

In the spring of 1830, continues the reviewer, fourteen years after the separation of husband and wife, Lady Byron and Mrs. Leigh quarreled, about money matters, it is believed, Mrs. Leigh taking the initiative by declining all further intimacy with Lady Byron. In regard to Medora Leigh, the reviewer states that Lady Byron, "having known all about this unhappy girl for ten years without making any effort for reclaiming her, suddenly sent for her in the autumn of 1840, brought her to Paris, and there, or at Fontainebleau, told her the revolting story of her alleged paternity." In 1843, she took measures for establishing Medora Leigh abroad. "The paragraph that has been going the round of the papers stating that her story was received by everybody as true is a sheer invention of the writer." Lady Byron did not forgive Medora Leigh's relapse into frailty. She died in 1847. The reviewer declares that he has seen the memorandum which Lady Byron gave Mrs. Stowe, and that "it contains not a syllable from which any sane person without a 'prejudicatu' opinion could collect that Lady Byron ever made the charge in question, or any charge involving crime at any time."

Is the Sun Inhabited?

M. Amedee Guillemin concludes his recently-published work on the sun by discussing the question, "Is the sun inhabited?"

The physical constitution of the sun, he says, is so adverse to the existence of animal life on its surface, that the question would be hardly worthy of consideration if it were not for the fact that some men of high scientific character have answered it in the affirmative. In so answering it, however, they have assumed that the known laws of physical phenomena which prevail upon the earth do not manifest themselves in the same way upon the solar globe, which may therefore be inhabited by living beings constituted differently from any on earth, and able to endure the high temperature to which they must necessarily be subjected. It was also believed by many philosophers, until recently, that the solar globe, or nucleus, was comparatively dark and cold, being separated and preserved from the radiating photosphere by a thick layer of cloud, endowed with the property of absorbing both light and heat.

M. Guillemin opposes both these theories, and thinks there is no reason to believe that the laws of physical phenomena are different at the sun from what they are on earth, while he pronounces the hypothesis of a dark, cold nucleus no longer tenable under the light of late discoveries. He argues that the interposition of matter acting as a screen, either opaque or endowed with very weak absorbing power for light or heat—supposing its existence to be proved—would only settle one thing, namely, that the internal nucleus is not heated by radiation. But if the photosphere is really in contact with the cloudy layer of the penumbræ, it must transmit its heat by conduction; as it envelopes the solar globe entirely, it must heat it at every point of its surface, and even if the conducting power were very slight, equilibrium of temperature would, in time, be established in the whole mass, and this temperature cannot be lower than that of fusion. Gases are, it is true, very bad conductors of heat, but their conduction is not *nil*, and, its effects being accumulated for centuries, it is easy to see that equilibrium of temperature between the photosphere and the nucleus must be established. We must not forget, moreover, that gaseous matter gets heated throughout its mass by *convection*, or transportation of the heated portions by circulation among the cooler portions; and, unless we suppose it to be absolutely at rest, its heat must thus be propagated very rapidly. Now, the phenomena of the spots, their rapid transformations, the movements which these transformations must cause, either in the different layers of the photosphere, or in the deeper regions of the solar globe, appear to place beyond doubt the constant mixing of the different layers, by a continual interchange of heat.

It is, therefore, extremely probable that the entire globe of the sun has a very high temperature throughout its mass—a temperature which surpasses the melting or boiling points of most of the elementary substances of which spectral analysis has revealed the existence in its atmosphere. At the same time, it is evident that the concentric layers, of which the solar globe may be supposed to be formed, exert one upon the other considerable pressure, since we find that, at the surface itself, the intensity of gravitation is twenty-eight times as great as upon the earth's surface; this pressure may hinder fusion to a certain extent, but not incandescence. But the hypothesis of a liquid incandescent—or even a gaseous—nucleus is the more probable.

However that may be, it is absolutely impossible to understand how any living beings, animals or vegetables, could live in such conditions. It is all very well to conjure up a fantastic romance as to the kind of people who live in the sun, to imagine them dwelling in a kind of hot-house, and observing the sky through the openings produced by the spots, but that is mere imagination, and not science.

True it is, that the physical constitution of the sun is yet too slightly investigated to enable any one to make an authoritative statement on this subject; we can only rely upon probabilities, but in doing so we must remain within the bounds of well-authenticated facts; we must not, in order to favor any gratuitous hypothesis, imagine at will the existence of physical laws different from those which observation and experiment have revealed. But this is the position taken up by those who believe that the sun may be inhabited.

At any rate, there is one fact which they cannot get over, namely, the constancy of solar light and heat—the prodigious expenditure of light and heat which the thin envelope or photosphere certainly cannot suffice to produce, unless its incandescent state is kept up by heat from the interior of the sun's mass. Whether we adopt the meteoric theory or the transformation of gravitation into heat, we cannot suppose the internal nucleus of the solar globe to be at a low temperature.

In short, it appears extremely difficult to consider the sun as a globe, inhabited by organized beings; we have no idea what sort of life could exist in a medium at so high a temperature. All physiologists agree that no terrestrial being can exist in a temperature scarcely higher than one hundred degrees C., and it is not of one hundred degrees but of one thousand and two thousand degrees of heat we must speak, when alluding to the strata of the solar globe immediately beneath the photosphere. How can we conceive plants or animals living in a temperature capable of melting metals?—*From Appleton's Journal.*

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

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1870.

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N. B.—On and after MONDAY, January 10, the rates to all points via Baltimore and Ohio route will be the same via Canal to Baltimore as by the Rail line. 1 8 1mrp

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

AFTER 8 P. M. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M
Paoli Accommodat'n..10·30 A. M., 1·10 and	6·50 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9·45 P. M.
Accommodation	12·11 A. M.
Pacific Express	12·00 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock

Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6·30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8·20 A. M., 3·40 and	6·25 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Fast Line	9·40 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·55 P. M.
Erie Express	12·55 P. M.
Southern Express	7·00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	7·00 P. M.
Pacific Express	4·25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·50 P. M.

For further information, apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street,
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street,
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·30 and 8·18 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·30 A. M. and 4·15 P. M., will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·39 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, November 1, 1869, Trains will leave as follows, stopping at all Stations on Philadelphia, Baltimore Central, and Chester Creek Railroads:—

Leave PHILADELPHIA for PORT DEPOSIT from Depot of Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, corner Broad and Washington avenue, at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia for Oxford at 2·30 P. M.

Leave PORT DEPOSIT for PHILADELPHIA at 5·40 A. M., 9·25 A. M., and 2·25 P. M.

On Saturday the 2·25 P. M. train will leave at 4·30 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
11 1 President and General Superintendent.

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721 CHESNUT Street,
Masonic Hall,
G. RENTON THOMPSON,
1 21 tf Gen. Agent for Philadelphia.

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FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF

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RAILROAD LINES.

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WINTER ARRANGEMENT

Of Passenger Trains, December 20, 1869.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:— MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·25 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·40 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30 and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., 12·45 and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7·30 A. M., 12·30 and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8·05 A. M. and 12·45 M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mt. Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7·00 and 11·00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·45 and 10·05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5·35 A. M., and 12·20 noon, passing Reading at 7·20 A. M., and 2·00 P. M., arriving at New York 12·05 noon, and 6·35 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·00 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 1·40 and 4·50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8·55 A. M. and 3·20 P. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·10 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 7·30 A. M. and 3·40 P. M., from Brookside at 4·00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·15 A. M. and 5·05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 8 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4·25 A. M., 12·30 noon, 5 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·45 A. M., 11·00 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·40 P. M., 6·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 8·00 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·55 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4·40 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7·45 A. M., and change cars at B. C. Junction, and going West, passengers for stations above B. C. Junction will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·40 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8·30 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7·55 A. M. and 4·00 P. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
4 10 5 General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 15, 1869, the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	9·35 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7·40 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	3·20 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	11·40 A. M.
" Williamsport	9·00 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	7·50 A. M.
" Williamsport	6·00 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7·20 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	8·40 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·25 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6·20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	4·00 P. M.
" " Williamsport	3·30 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	12·45 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven	8·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·45 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6·50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12·25 A. M.
" Harrisburg	5·20 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9·25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom... 8·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail.. 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10·45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., and 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8·30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

Via Connecting Railway.

At 7, 9·30 and 11 A. M., 1·30, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 7, 9·30, and 11 A. M., 1·30, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 7, 9·30, and 11 A. M., 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

A. 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. from West Philadelphia Depot and 5 P. M., from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2·15 and 6·30 P. M. for Lamberton and Medford.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, and 5 P. M., for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE,

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1869.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4·05, 4·35, 5, 5¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9·20, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 6·55, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 10·40, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3·50, 4¼, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train and 3¾ and 5¼ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¼ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9·30, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3¾, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7¾, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4, 4¾, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 6·25, 7, 7¾, 8·50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4¾, 6¾, 8, and 9¾ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 4 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2¾, 4, and 7¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5¾, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7¾, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4, 4¾, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 6·55, 7½, 8·10, 9·20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 8·30, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2¾, 4, and 7¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 7¾ A. M., 4¾ P. M.

Leave Plymouth, 6¾ A. M., 4¾ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, NIAGARA FALLS, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Takes effect November 22, 1869.

Fourteen daily trains leave Passenger Depot, corner BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 8·

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION.

Annual Meeting of the Schuylkill Navigation Company—Reading of Annual Report.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Schuylkill Navigation Company was held at their office building, No. 417 Walnut street, to-day, at 11 o'clock A. M. The President, Mr. Frederick Fraley, presented and read the annual report, from which we abstract the following:—

The total tonnage carried was 982,739 tons; coal tonnage, 698,879; miscellaneous articles, 283,860. The coal tonnage was 284,681 tons less than that of 1868; the miscellaneous tonnage 4167 tons more than that of 1868.

The income during the year from tolls was	$831,142 01
Rents of real estate and office	50,599 40
Tolls on Union Canal trade	8,806 19
Interest	1,758 85
Balance due by Philadelphia and Reading Railroad on settlement of accounts under agreement of 1864	4,159 45
Total	$896,465 90
The current expenses of the year were	$263,813 35
Divided as follows:—	
Car and landing expenses	70,128 58
Drawbacks on coal trade and allowances for boats	152,460 64
Towing boats	13,282 43
Union Canal Co., for its share of tolls	1,617 11
Total	$449,365 51

Balance applicable to the payment of interest and sinking fund, $447,100 39.

Interest payable on notes, bonds, and loans of the company, $444,027 80.

Surplus beyond payment of interest and expenses, $3073 59.

In reference to the drought the report says:—In the latter part of July and the beginning of August, owing to the low stage of water in the Schuylkill, not at all unusual at that season, we found it necessary to call upon the city of Philadelphia for compliance with the terms of the contract under which it has the right to use the water power of the dam at Fairmount for pumping water into its reservoirs.

Our requests were partially complied with, and the navigation was not very materially interfered with until the 11th of August, when the agents of the city positively refused to close the inlets to the water power, and also drew down the water in the dam to a point that rendered it impossible for loaded boats to pass. On the 14th of August the steam pump and machinery owned by the city was so much impaired that it could not be relied on for its usual supply to the reservoirs. The city was in great peril on the one hand from a threatened famine for want of water, and on the other in danger of destruction of property by a destructive conflagration.

Its agents had done under the plea of great necessity what effectually interfered with and stopped navigation below Manayunk. We were powerless to close its water gates by force, and upon its agent's assuming the responsibility, and promising, so far as they could, indemnity, we yielded to what was considered a temporary necessity, and made every effort to remove that necessity as speedily as possible.

Although every effort has been made to perfect an amicable settlement of damages, we have been compelled to apply to the courts for the arbitration of our claims upon the city.

An election for officers was held, which resulted in the choice of the following ticket:—

President—Frederick Fraley.

Managers—Joseph B. Townsend, John W. Hutchinson, George Brooke, Charles W. Wharton, Thomas T. Lea, and Charles Baber, of Pottsville.

Treasurer—Charles W. Bacon.

Secretary—William M. Tilghman.

FOX'S POLICE.

More Peculiar Conduct—A Burglar Set at Liberty Before the Charges Against Him Can Be Substantiated.

A few weeks since Mr. Thomas Robinson, residing at No. 1617 Christian street, was aroused at midnight by the noise and appearance of what seemed to be burglars attempting to enter his house. The assistance of a neighbor, Mr. Charles S. Nelson, residing at No. 1618 Coppie street, was procured, when a rough-looking customer was found on the premises. He was secured and marched off to the Fitzwater Street Station House at Fitzwater and Twentieth streets, where he was handed over with a statement of the facts to an officer, whose name could not be ascertained, but whose number was 28. Next morning Mr. Robinson, on going to make his charges against the burglar before Ald. Dallas, who hears cases at that station, found that his bird had unceremoniously flown. He was informed that the prisoner had been discharged because the complainant had not appeared sooner to make his charges. This was at fifteen minutes after 7 o'clock in the morning, when the other prisoners who had been arrested during the night had not yet been heard, and while the van was yet at the door waiting to convey them away. Through some personal acquaintance, connivance, or sympathy of some sort on the part of the officers, the burglar had been allowed to depart. Mr. Robinson, thinking it due to the protection of the public that the burglar should be punished, stated the facts to the Lieutenant, who promised that the case should have a hearing. No hearing has yet been vouchsafed, though Mr. Robinson has tried to bring it to pass again and again. The officers and Lieutenant appear to be trying to weary him out by putting it off from time to time.

The case, as we have stated it, is a peculiar one; but, unhappily, almost characteristic. If this burglar is not brought to justice, Mayor Fox may as well discharge his whole force, and abandon the farce of attempting to maintain the peace and preserve the property of our citizens. The Lieutenant of this district should at least have an opportunity of explaining to his Honor the circumstances under which a prisoner accused by worthy citizens of burglary, after having been arrested by them in the very act of committing the offense, was permitted to go at large before the prosecutors could possibly appear to make good their charges.

The accusers are gentlemen of the highest respectability, well known to us, whose word is undoubted. When a householder risks his life in defense of his property, he is at least entitled to a voice in the disposal of the prisoner, no matter how intimate the officers may be with the offender. This is carrying the matter of friendship a little too far, but a man cannot be held accountable to law when he is the companion of thieves and robbers.

His Honor's attention is respectfully solicited to the above.

BODY IDENTIFIED.—The body of the German who committed suicide in Snyder's woods, Fairmount Park, has been identified as that of Robert Rowl, aged thirty years. He was employed at the banking-house as clerk. That evening he failed to go to his boarding-house, and the following morning his body was found in the locality above mentioned. In his right hand was a discharged pistol and a bullet hole in his right temple. The body was clad in a black sack coat and vest, dark grey pantaloons with side stripe, drab overcoat, white shirt, plaid undershirt, long boots, and a brown Kossuth hat and red kid gloves. On his person was found a silver watch, and a pocket-book with twenty-two cents and some papers in it. Among the papers was a bill of exchange, to the order of Joseph Einstein on Stahl & Federer, Stuttgart, Germany, for 37½ guilders, and dated January 20, 1870.

LARCENY OF MONEY.—Charles Smith was arrested at Fifth and Callowhill streets yesterday for the larceny of sixteen dollars from a man in a tavern in that locality. Defendant had a hearing before Alderman Cahill and was held in $600 bail to answer.

JUMPED OVERBOARD.—Alfred Davis, colored, jumped into the Schuylkill at Pine street wharf yesterday. Officer Conaty, of the Fifth district, succeeded in rescuing him from drowning. Davis is deranged in mind. He was sent to the Almshouse.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—John Donovan, aged 58 years, was arrested at Eighth and Catharine streets yesterday for assault and battery on a woman named Susan Coleman. He had a hearing before Alderman Bonsall and was held to answer.

THE SCHOEPPE CASE.

Supreme Court in Banc—Judge Read Presiding, Judges Sharswood, Agnew, and Williams.

ARGUMENTS IN THE CASE.

This morning, at 12 o'clock, the arguments in the Schoeppe case were commenced in the Supreme Court. The presiding Judge, in opening the case, stated that before the paper-books of the counsel could be examined it was a question how this case came to this court. The time of the act of Assembly under which the writ of error was brought had expired. The allocatur should have been filed within thirty days. It had not been so filed. The material in the paper-books would all have been in place within the thirty days. Only one way was open by which the case could come, and that is by supposing that there is an error in the common law record.

Hon. S. Hebron, counsel for the prisoners, stated in reply that the statute under which the writ had been allowed by the Attorney-General contained no thirty-day limitation. He then read the authorities on the subject.

George Northrop, for the prisoners, said that writs of error could be made either by the allowance of the Supreme Court or by the consent of the Attorney-General. In cases where there is an allowance of the court, the consent of the Attorney-General could not apply, and *vice versa*.

It was contended that all was done that was necessary to be done within the thirty days.

Judge Sharswood thought that there was no motion to quash, and could not be under the circumstances.

Judge Read said that the difficulty arose from the fact that all the sections were combined in one act. The allocatur had been refused by two judges, on the ground that there was no ground for the writ of error.

After a consultation of the judges, it was decided to hear the case, and reserve any opinion upon the legality of the hearing for the present.

W. H. Miller, Esq., then opened the argument for the prisoner. He said that in cases where there was a strong popular opinion against a prisoner, a writ of error was the only hope. The main point in the case was to show that the *mortuus delecti* was not proven. This could be shown by scientific proof, by which is meant scientific facts supported by the authority of persons who are known or proven authorities on scientific subjects.

Where legal guilt rests upon circumstantial evidence, the circumstance should be as clear and connected as if was proved undisputably. Also, the true cause of death must be clearly proven. No other hypothesis should be able to account for the fact.

It is better that ten guilty persons should escape than that one innocent person should suffer. The court is the balance wheel. Where the jury has been at all affected by personal feelings, it is the duty of the court to set aside the verdict. It can be shown that the testimony in this case contained so much guessing that it did not at all amount to a certainty.

The post mortem examination was a very bungling affair. A young man performed a sort of dissection to procure the stomach for chemical analysis. He made no examination of the kidneys. Dr. Eakin found what he called a faint trace of prussic acid in the stomach. It was found by a color test only. This would not be allowed as a post mortem examination in either England, France, or Prussia.

The very fact that Miss Steinnecke lived for twenty-four hours after there was any chance to administer poison should settle the question of prussic acid entirely. The longest case on record was where a person lived one hour after the application of prussic acid, so quickly does it do its work. A post-mortem to be of any account must be complete and exhaustive, so that no organs are overlooked in which death could lurk, brought on by other causes.

Dr. Conrad stated that he made no examination of the spine or spinal marrow, for the reason, as he stated, that it was unnecessary. He made an incision in the cranium, and found that there was a softening of the brain. He thought there had been no apoplexy, because he found no clot. There could have been death from apoplexy with all the symptoms without any clot. This might have been another cause of death. Miss Stennecke was a short, fat person, about sixty-five years of age. Apoplexy occurs most often among fleshy and elderly persons. It is believed that few persons die from narcotic poison who outlive twelve hours. Miss Stennecke lived twenty-four hours after Dr. Schoeppe had been with her.

The opinions of all the noted medical men of Philadelphia were against that of Dr. Conrad. Should this one opinion of this young man outbalance that of all the others? He was a young and inexperienced man. He was no chemical expert. Should the life of a man depend on his testimony?

On the trial the judge charged the jury that proof of poison was neecessary for conviction, but it did not matter what poison. Only two poisons are mentioned in the evidence as at all the probable cause of the death—prussic acid and morphia. Morphia was not brought in until an acquittal was found on the ground of prussic acid.

In the testimony one of the witnesses testified that he had seen a hawk killed by prussic acid, and that Miss Stennecke's physiognomy looked something like that of the hawk.

After Professor Eaken had obtained the material of the stomach, he put it in a tin bucket, in which it was carried to the laboratory. There he placed it in vessels, without trying if any of these vessels were clean or had been used for other chemical tests. He used the iron test, not the more delicate one with nitrate of silver. With the iron test he said he obtained the Prussian blue immediately; whereas it is said that the blue does not come at first, but the solution is at first green. He said this was the first time that he ever experimented with the human stomach in a search for poison. He gave two reasons for not using the delicate silver test; one was that half his material was not sufficient for the operation of this test (it had been divided for the experiments), the other, that the test is not accurate. Are these reasons true or false? The silver test will work when there is only one drop of the material. He here had one-half of the whole amount. The authorities on the accuracy of the test are all against him.

He distilled the substance of the stomach with sulphuric acid after the material was partly putrid. Authorities show that prussic acid will be produced under these circumstances from natural causes.

He failed to produce a precipitate, which was the only form which would prove the presence of prussic acid with certainty. Yet he says there was an odor of the acid, as of bruised peach leaves, the production of which odor would require the presence of the acid in large quantities. Its presence in such large quantities would certainly give the precipitate; the effects of it would certainly have been seen in other ways. There was no foaming at the mouth or clinching of the fingers of the patient.

The whole body of this scientific evidence was given to the jury without any directions as to what testimony they were to allow and what they were to reject.

They had the whole range of testimony, contrary to all principles which are now held. They submit to the jury the evidence of a physician who admits that he has not examined various parts of the body where other diseases might be present, leaving it supposable that death might have resulted from natural causes. And they do this in the face of the fact that in the opinion of various well-known medical men there were symptoms which would appear from various other causes.

They also submit to them another theory, namely, death from a combination of poisons. This rests entirely upon the testimony of Dr. Harmon. He says that he experimented on a hawk with corrosive sublimate, opium, and prussic acid. He says that the action of one of these poisons retarded the action of the others. On this they build the theory of the lingering death from poison of Miss Stennecke. When Dr. Harmon was asked for his authority for this action of the poisons, he said that he thought so. The prisoner is to be killed on the supposition only of one medical man.

But Miss Stennecke herself said that she was not in good health. On the day before she was taken sick, she went to the bank to draw a check. The counsel for the Commonwealth attempt to prove that the signature to this check does not betray any nervousness in the writer. They try to prove her to have been in robust health. But on that same day she met her laboring man in the street, who asked her how she was. She distinctly told him that she was not well at that time.

The only allegation made against Dr. Schoeppe was on the ground of death from prussic acid. It was not until the case was nearly through that some of the witnesses proposed the theory of morphia. A physician who stated on the trial that death was from narcotics, had before stated after examining the eyes of the body that it was not from narcotics. It was only thinking out a theory of his own which caused him to change his opinion.

On account of other business of the Court, the argument in this case was then adjourned until to-morrow morning.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—The following real estate and stocks were sold this morning at the Merchants' Exchange by Messrs. Thomas & Sons:—

1 share Mercantile Library Company	$5 50
50 shares Union Banking Company	100 00
12 shares Reliance Insurance Company	41 00
25 shares Northern Liberties Gas Company	27 00
41 shares Central Transportation Company	25 50
20 shares Commonwealth National Bank	57 50
17 shares Enterprise Insurance Company	45 00
$4000 Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre R. R. 7s	75 per ct.
$5000 Bald Eagle Valley R. R. 6 per cent	77 "
1 share Arch Street Theatre	550 00
5 shares Academy of Music, with Ticket	90 50
1000 shares Mount Farm Coal and Oil Company	75
SIXTH STREET (North), No. 621—Two-story brick Dwelling	3375 00
SOUTH STREET, west of Twenty-fifth—Large Lot	13,200 00
BROAD and CAMBRIA, S. E. corner—Large Lot	9100 00
FRONT STREET (North), No. 2547—Modern brick Dwelling	3300 00
ELEVENTH STREET (South), No. 908—Store and Dwelling	2800 00

OPERATIONS OF THE HEALTH OFFICERS FOR 1869.—During the year 1869 the Port Physician visited 651 vessels, carrying 190 foreign passengers; and the Lazaretto Physician 340 vessels, carrying 717 foreign passengers, making a total for the twelve months of 991 vessels and 907 passengers. Vessel owners are required to pay fifty cents *per capita* on all the foreign people they carry, to the city authorities. A recapitulation of the labor of these officers is as follows:—Steamers visited, 21; ships, 36; brigs, 355; barques, 263; schooners, 316. Foreign passengers arrived, 907; outside channel visits, 296; coastwise vessel visits, 480; vessels detained at Lazaretto, 71; patients from vessels admitted to Lazaretto Hospital, 6. 4816 permits were granted to clean sinks, during the same time, by the board, realizing to that institution $5700.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—Coroner Taylor this morning held an inquest upon the body of a German who died in a cell at the Third District Station House on Sunday morning. His name is not known. He was found lying on the sidewalk at Third and Spruce streets on Saturday night, and was taken to the lock-up on the charge of drunkenness. At 8 o'clock on the following morning he was discovered dead. The turnkey had visited the cell several times during the night, and as late as 6 o'clock Sunday morning he was seen alive. The policeman who arrested him could not say whether he was drunk or not when he picked him up from the sidewalk. He was, however, insensible. The inquest in the case was postponed until a post-mortem examination of the body is made by the Coroner's physician.

A NEW POST OFFICE.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* sends that paper the following information:—"Philadelphia, emulous of New York and Boston, proposes to have a new Post Office building, the estimated cost of which is about $1,000,000. Some gentlemen of that city are now here agitating the subject among the members of the Congressional delegation from that State. Petitions and so forth are to be sent out in a few days, but it is thought better not to mention the matter in Congress until the League Island appropriation shall have been passed upon."

FUNERAL OF THE LATE GEORGE M. WHARTON.—To-day at noon the funeral services of George M. Wharton took place at the Church of St. James the Less, near Laurel Hill. No services of any description were held at his late residence. At eleven o'clock a large body of relatives and personal friends proceeded in carriages direct to the church.

The burial services were performed by Rev. Dr. Morton, of St. James', assisted by Rev. Dr. Davies, of St. Peters' Episcopal Church. The remains were interred in the cemetery adjoining.

PLAYING POLICEMAN.—About 1 o'clock this morning William Kane was arrested at Seventh and Carpenter streets for drunkenness. He had been playing policeman and had a woman named Annie Penrose in custody. When searched at the station-house a pistol was found in his possession. Kane was arraigned before Alderman Bonsall and was committed for trial.

IT WILL be seen, by another column, that the business of Mr. J. W. Proctor, who some time since left the city under peculiar circumstances, has not yet been entirely settled. The remnants of the stock left behind him at No. 930 Chesnut street, are still being disposed of by the representatives of his creditors.

ROBBERY.—Last night Jenkins' dry goods store, No. 1107 Spring Garden street, was entered by thieves who pried open a back door. It is not known whether anything was carried off.

—A commission formed of delegates from the States of the Zollverein has been in session at Berlin to report on commercial matters, and devise means to improve the present statistical system.

WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN THE NEWEST AND BEST MANNER.
LOUIS DREKA,
Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

IMPORTANT TO ALL INTERESTED.—THE arrears of Pensions must be applied for within five years after the death or discharge of a soldier, sailor, or marine. Those who fail to apply lose $96 per year. There are thousands in our midst, widows, dependent fathers and mothers, and orphan children, who are entitled, but who have not yet applied for a pension. All who think they are entitled should at once call on Messrs. ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO. No. 135 South SEVENTH Street who will promptly obtain their pensions, or cheerfully give any information, free of charge. Remember that the five years' limit allowed by law is fast drawing to a close. 7 30

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN AND CUBAN TOURISTS.—Passports, prepared in conformity with the new requirements of the Stat Deparum-nt, can be procured in twenty-four hours on application made, either in person or by letter, only at the Official Passport Bureau, No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO. Also, official lists of all Ministers, Diplomati Agents, Consuls, and Consular Agents of th United States, who they are, where they are from and where they are located, furnished free of charge to applicants 7 30

PRIZE MONEY FOR NEW ORLEANS.—All interested in the capture of New Orleans by Farragut's fleet, as officers, seamen, or marines, will hear of something greatly to their advantage by calling upon in person or addressing the General Collection Agency, ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 South SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia. Al information given free of charge and correspondence promptly answered. 7 30

SOLDIERS INJURED.—SOLDIERS DISCHARGED on account of Rupture or any other injury received in the line of duty, can obtain $200 bounty and a pension, by applying to
ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.,
No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street.
Full information given free of charge. 30

THERE IS NOW OVER $5,000,000 PRIZE MONEY unclaimed in the United States Treasury. All persons who have been in the Naval service of the United States, their heirs or representatives, should make an immediate inquiry upon the subject at 135 S. SEVENTH Street. 7 30

THIRD EDITION

PARIS.

BARRICADED!

The Arrest Rochefort, and its Results.

His Partisans Assemble and Prepare for a Conflict with the Empire.

ENGLAND.

The Opening of Parliament—The Queen's Speech—Scenes and Ceremonies—The Laying of Another Submarine Cable

FROM EUROPE.

The Arrest of Rochefort—His Partisans Assembling.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

PARIS, Feb. 7—Evening.—Henri Rochefort, the editor of the *Marseillaise*, was arrested at his residence in the northeastern part of the city at an early hour this morning. His friends and partisans are assembling. Great crowds are collected in that quarter, and serious troubles are expected.

Great Crowds of People on the Streets, and Barricading Commenced.

PARIS, Feb. 8—2 A. M.—The troubles at Belleville are serious. The streets are filled with shouting people, and barricading has commenced.

The Imperial Troops Rushing to the Scene.

A detachment of Imperial troops arrived in the vicinity at 11 o'clock.

Later Particulars—The Locality of the Barricades.

3 A. M.—Barricades have been erected in the Rue du Faubourg de Temple, Rue St. Maur, Rue Grange, Aux Belles, and other streets in the vicinity of Belleville.

The Scene of the Disturbance

is near the Northern and Strasbourg Railway Stations.

More Troops on the Ground.

At half-past 11 additional detachments of troops arrived, but to this hour no firearms have been used.

The troops in garrison in the vicinity have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice. Such are the precautions taken by the police and military authorities that it is believed the riot will not be attended with any serious consequences.

The Troubles Still Extending.

PARIS, Feb, 8—7 A. M.—The troubles at Belleville lasted all night, and have extended northward to La Vallette, the extreme northeastern arrondissement within the fortifications.

The Troops Withhold Their Fire.

The troops have not yet resorted to the use of their firearms.

The Police at Work.

The police have been active and made many arrests. Beyond the excitement naturally incident to such an occasion, the rest of the city is tranquil.

Precautions of the Government.

The government still continues its precautionary measures to prevent outbreaks elsewhere.

ENGLAND.

Opening of Parliament—The Queen's Speech.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The sessions of Parliament were opened to-day. The Queen's speech was read by commission, her Majesty excusing herself on account of recent indisposition. The Queen comments on the tranquillity which prevails in all quarters of the globe, and notices the growing disposition of all countries to appeal to friendly mediation rather than to resort to arms.

She asserts the favorable condition of the finances and revenues of the realm; suggests the continuation of the inquiry commenced during the last session into the mode of conducting Parliamentary elections; announces the probability that the Government will propose land reform measures for Ireland, and will introduce a bill to define the status of citizens of foreign countries who may desire naturalization; recommends such legislation on the subject of religious tests in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge as will increase the usefulness of those institutions; comments upon the recent agrarian outrages in Ireland; and after a *resume* of various measures of domestic reform to be submitted to Parliament, closes as follows:—"Upon these and all other subjects her Majesty devoutly prays that your labors may be constantly attended by the blessings of God."

Ship News.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 8.—The steamships Marathan, and the Queen, arrived here yesterday.

Another Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—Another cable, to connect Wales and Rhode Island, will shortly be laid. A contract for the cable, to cost £600,000, has just been signed.

The Oxford Boat Race.

To-morrow the Oxford University boat crew will accept the challenge of the Cambridge crew for the regular annual race.

AUSTRIA.

Financial Minister to Hungary.

VIENNA, Feb. 8.—Melchoir de Lonyay, recently Minister of Finances for Hungary, comes to this city as Financial Minister of the Empire.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Respect to Peabody.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 8.—The flags on the public buildings are at half mast, and the bells of the churches and fire department were tolled from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M. in respect to the memory of the late Mr. Peabody, whose interment at Peabody takes place to-day.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 8.—A severe snow and hail storm is prevailing and restricts business, and very little was done in any department. Cotton dull and nominally 24¾c. Flour dull and very small business. Grain—No receipts and very little was done, and the market is nominally as quoted yesterday. Provisions unchanged in every respect, with very small business. Whisky is in good demand at 98c. for wood-bound barrels.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Heavy Tobacco Failure.

HARTFORD, Feb. 8.—The liabilities of D. W. King, commission tobacco merchant, who made an assignment recently, will, it is thought, reach nearly $100,000. It is said one of his creditors will bring suit against him soon on a charge of false pretences.

Connecticut Republican State Convention.

The Republican State Convention will meet here on Wednesday. There will be a caucus on Tuesday evening. Senator Buckingham, who is one of the delegates from Norwich, is expected to be present, and will probably preside. The renomination of Governor Jewell is regarded as certain.

The British Ship Monarch.

PORTLAND, Feb. 8.—The ship Monarch, Captain Commerell, is under orders from the Admiralty to sail for Portsmouth, England, direct, and will leave on Saturday or Sunday, without going to Boston or New York.

Prince Arthur.

BOSTON, Feb. 8.—Prince Arthur will leave Peabody this afternoon direct for Montreal. Last evening Captain Commerell and other British officers dined with the Prince.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST SESSION—SECOND TERM.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Resolutions were adopted calling for information relative to the amount expended in defending the cotton suits in the Court of Claims, directing an inquiry as to whether the oath of office prescribed in 1862 is still in force, and instructing the Postmaster-General to communicate facts relating to the cost of printing blank petitions for the abolition of the franking privilege.

On motion of Mr. Drake the rules were amended so as to provide for the consideration of Indian treaties in open Senate, except such as are transmitted by the President in confidence.

Several private bills were passed, the Census bill being laid over informally.

House.

Mr. Paine, Chairman of the Committee on Elections, gave notice that he would on some future day offer the following resolution, which was ordered to be printed:—

Resolved, That the following be adopted as a rule of the House:—A special Committee of Elections shall be chosen in each contested case, as follows:—The Speaker shall designate a day for the choice of such committee, and shall give the House at least five days' notice thereof. At 10 o'clock on the forenoon of the day so designated the standing Committee of Elections shall meet publicly, in the hall of the House of Representatives, and shall prepare a list of the names of the Representatives holding uncontested seats in the House, excepting such as shall not have answered to their names during the current session of Congress, and excepting also such as shall have been already designated as members of two special Committees of Elections during the current term of Congress. The committee shall theo enclose in a box all the names on such list, and after same shall have been thoroughly interminigled, shall cause twenty-one to be drawn out singly and read aloud, and, unless objected to, recorded. Either party may object to any of the names so drawn and the same shall be rejected and other names in like manner drawn in lieu thereof, subject also to objection and rejection until the names drawn without objection shall amount, either alone or added to the number of names remaining in the box, to precisely twenty-one. The twenty-one names so obtained having been recorded, the parties shall, in the alphabetical order of their names, strike each one name from the list successively until twelve shall be stricken therefrom and the Representatives whose names shall remain shall constitute the special Committee of Elections for such contested case, and in the trial thereof shall be subject to the laws, rules, and orders, hitherto regulating the powers, duties, and proceedings of the standing Committee of Elections, so far as the same shall be applicable thereto. The final decision of a majority of the whole Special Committee so chosen shall be reported to the House, and shall stand as the order of the House, unless the House shall otherwise determine. This rule shall not apply to any case in which a final report shall have been submitted to the House by the standing Committee of Elections before the adoption of the same, nor shall it be the rule of the House of Representatives of any future Congress unless expressly adopted by such House.

Objection having been made by Mr. Maynard, the Speaker decided that notice had not been given under the rules.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Laflin, declaring the publication in the *Globe* of printed petitions against the franking privilege, as issued under the direction of the Postmaster-General, to be a wasteful expenditure of public money and directing the discontinuance of such publication, came up as the first business in order, and Mr. Laflin addressed the House in explanation and advocacy of it.

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"Gold declined to 120¾, although at the beginning it was thought that the market ought to have gone up, for the reason that the necessity for paying old debts in coin would create an inordinate demand for the precious metal. That the gold operators had some intimation of the decision on Saturday seems evident from the rates of gold in the loan market to-day as well as in the larger dealings at the Clearing House. Transactions in gold at 120¾ were not of large amount, for at this figure a reaction set in, and simultaneously there was an upward turn in prices at the Stock Exchange. The reason was that after the first flurry and confusion had passed, the speculators thought over the situation more calmly, and, upon the discovery that during the past eight years of suspension of specie payments most of our railways had cancelled the greater portion of their old bonds by the issue of new ones, were solicitous to buy back the stocks which in their fright they had hastened to sell. It is significant, however, that the recuperation in prices after the greatest depression of the day was slowest in those stocks which are underlaid by the largest bonded debt. The reaction in gold was based upon the idea that, as there can be further issues of greenbacks, stronger efforts will be made for an inflation of national bank note currency, if not for a general free banking law. We give in the tables further on the result of these influences upon gold and stocks. In the latter Rock Island was again active, and rose to 118 upon the action of the governing committee in directing a sub-committee to make an investigation of the claim of the directors to have the stock again placed on the call. It is said that satisfactory evidence is given that the registration of all the stock has been made, and it is expected that Rock Island will be once more called within a day or two. In the agitation produced by the news from Washington the price fell off to 117¾. Erie was strong on the showing of increased earnings, and was firm throughout the excitement. Western Union was heavy and declined to 34¾. New Jersey Central was feverish between the limits of 99¼ and 100¼. Ohio and Mississippi was the latest feature in the 'bull' movement, and advanced to 29. Pacific Mail was actively strong in the early portion of the day, and sold at 41¾, but declined in the afternoon to 40¾.

"The money market was quiet and steady at four to six per cent. Commercial paper was in good demand, and was quoted at 6½ to 7½ per cent. for prime double names. Foreign exchange was firm on the basis of 109 for prime bankers' sixty day sterling."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$2000 Phil & E 7s	88	91 sh Leh V R	54¼
$6000 do	88	100 sh Hestonville	13
$1800 City 6s, N	100¾	10 sh Penna R	56¼
$5000 do	100¾	100 sh Read R	48¾
$100 do	100½	10 do	48¾
$2000 Leh Con L	76½	100 do	48·44
$1000 C & A m 6s, '89	92¾	200 do	48¼
$8000 Pa Cp 5s	94	100 do	48·56

SECOND BOARD.

$3000 Leh V R n bds reg	66	100 sh Read R	48·56
$2000 City 6s, N	100¾	5 sh Penna R	56¼
$2782 Sch N 6s, '82	88	6 do	56¾
$3000 Pa 6s, 3d se	108	1 sh C & A Sc	63
$8000 Leh gold L	92¼	2 do	63¾
$3000 Ca & Bur R 6s	84	100 sh Leh N St	33¾

SOLDIERS DISCHARGED BEFORE TWO years' service for injuries or wounds, including rupture, are entitled, they or their widows or heirs (if they have received none), to $200 bounty.
Apply to ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.,
7 30 No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street.

PERSONS HAVING DEBTS DUE IN ANY part of the United States can have them easily adjusted and collected on application to the General Collection Agency, ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 South SEVENTH Street. 7

ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., NOTARIES PUBLIC, COMMISSIONERS, ETC.—Depositions and Acknowledgments taken for any State or Territory of the United States 9

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Reconstruction of the Navy—The Naval Bulletin—Pacific Railroad Bonds—Proceedings in Congress To-day.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Pacific Railroad Bonds.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The Pacific Railroad Committee has agreed to report the bill authorizing the Northern Pacific Railroad to issue bonds secured by their franchise and stock, and to change the location of the terminus of the road from Puget Sound to the Columbia river.

Disability Bill.

The Reconstruction Committee has agreed to report the General Disability bill. It allows all persons who desire to have disabilities removed to go before the United States District Judge entitled to have disabilities removed, and authorizes the judge to make such report to Congress.

Reorganizing the Navy.

The House Naval Committee meet to-night to discuss the bill reorganizing the navy. The committee was engaged to-day in considering private bills.

Naval Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Lieutenant Henry C. Nichols is detached from duty at League Island station and ordered to the Philadelphia Navy Yard. Passed Assistant Paymaster Francis T. Gillett is detached from the Dacotah and ordered to settle accounts. First Assistant Engineer Clark Fisher is detached from the Nantic and awaits orders. Passed Assistant Paymaster H. Trumbull Stancliffe is detached from duty in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing and ordered to the St. Mary's on March 1. Ensign Daniel Delehantes from the Delaware, and Ensign James D. Adams from the Mare Island Navy Yard, California, and ordered to the St. Mary's.

FROM THE WEST.

Missouri Democratic Caucus—State Affairs.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 8.—At a Democratic caucus in Jefferson City last night the constitutional amendment recently introduced in the Senate, relating to the enfranchisement of all disfranchised persons, was discussed, and a resolution adopted declaring the purpose of the caucus to support such a proposition.

A scheme was developed yesterday for a division of the State of Missouri, the river to be the dividing line. The scheme is based on the alleged unequal division of offices, both State and national.

A proposition to appoint female assistants to the State Superintendent of Public Schools was defeated in the House; also, that colored teachers should be given the preference for colored schools; also, that colored children should have the privilege of attending white schools where separate schools for colored children were not established. Reference to the proceedings of the Women's Suffrage Association, held here on Saturday night, was made in both houses and a long discussion followed.

Mrs. Amelia Hobbs has been elected Justice of the Peace for Jersey Landing township, Jersey county, Illinois, by a majority of 26. This is the first woman ever elected to office in Illinois.

The Southern Railroad Bill.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 8.—At a public meeting in Covington last night resolutions were adopted instructing representatives in the Legislature to vote for the Southern Railroad bill, and a committee was appointed to visit Frankfort to present the same to the Legislature.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Explosion in Boston.

BOSTON, Feb. 8.—A severe explosion of gas occurred here last night, near the corner of Hanover and Salem streets, damaging the property to the extent of $4000, but doing no personal injury. The explosion was caused by a leak in the cellar, shattering the building and blowing out all the windows; and, following the sewer, the flames ignited a building one hundred yards distant. A flag-stone weighing three tons was lifted from its bed and tilted nearly on its end.

FROM TRENTON.

Cuban Independence.

TRENTON, Feb. 8.—In the House this morning a resolution was passed praying the New Jersey representatives in Congress and the United States Senate to unite to urge the acknowledgment of Cuban independence, and directing them to demand the liberation of persons imprisoned in England for seeking to gain the independence of Ireland.

The Latest Quotations.

PARIS, Feb. 8—The Bourse opened excited. Rentes, 73f. 20c.

ANTWERP, Feb. 8.—Petroleum opened heavy at 59½f.

The Government has excluded Papal currency from general circulation in France.

Ship News.

FORT MONROE, Feb. 7.—Put in for a harbor barque R. B. Walker, from Matanzas for New York.

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT FOR THE SALE OF REVENUE STAMPS,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.
CENTRAL OFFICE, No. 105 S. FIFTH STREET
(Two doors below Chesnut street)
ESTABLISHED 1862.

The sale of Revenue stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agencies.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express), all orders immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.

United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.

Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.

Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Checks, Receipts, etc.